Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,034—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 16, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	6893	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6061	MOLDAVIA	9800
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
DON BALDUINO	4,360	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	3,000	D. Morosco	17th June 1910.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 16th May	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 19th May	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 20th May	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebander, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 16th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NIRA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.	
ELYSIA	6388	G. Mitchell	22nd	May 1910
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th	June ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd	,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	19th	July ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th	,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th	August ,,
ELYSIA	6388	G. Mitchell	25th	,, ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th	Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th	,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th	Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th	,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th	Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6388	G. Mitchell	26th	,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	448
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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AGENTS, Bombay.

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THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

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Fare.—Rs. 375.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
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GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

CORAL
PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL
MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

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We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
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QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909
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FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.
HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. R. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.
PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT — TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S
TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.
"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROEM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Greaves, a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having RESIGNED his seat there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix THURSDAY the 2nd June, 1910 for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 203 of 1910.

NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI .....Plaintiff

vs.

COWASJI BYRAMJI and others.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of This Honourable Court, on the premises, at Dhanji Dongaria Street on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing upon the Fazudari ground of Sett Hormasji Bomonji, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, in Dhanji Dongaria Street or Soonakhetar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old No. 33, and New C Ward Nos. 691 and 692, and containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in length, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandanbai, the widow of the late Jeewaji Nusserwanji Batliwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Doctor Ruttonji Rastomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Auderji Jhaveri and now of one Bania Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhanji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhunji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Manekji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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When one GOLD and two SILVER Watches will be given away.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Site, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, the following very valuable building plots, for a term of 999 years:—

Sandhurst Rd., East. Plot. No.	Approximate area.	Sandhurst Rd., West. Plot. No.	Approximate area.
4	1,120 Sq. Yds.	41	999 Sq. Yds.
5	841 " "	42	920 " "
6	1,001 " "	43	973 " "
		64	899 " "

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nabanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, near the junction of Sandhurst and Folkland Roads (Golpitha).

N.B.—Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the Auction, regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on THURSDAY the 19th May, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 396—398, case No. 443, Samud Street.

Building Street No 170—174, case No 186, Second Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED experienced MOTOR MECHANICS. Those having thorough knowledge of the line need apply to THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street.

A MESSAGE FOR SUFFERERS.—Discases cured without drugs and expense on natural and scientific methods. For particulars write to Dr. SAMALDAS NANJI, Balaghat, C. P.

TO BE LET.—From the 21st May to about the middle of December, a 3 storied FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. For Rent and further particulars please apply to F. HARRISON, at the above address.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, tables, writing, wash-hand and side-tables, teapoys, cupboards, single and double door almyrahs, books cases, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 white fox terrier Bitch, 3 years old. English parents good house dog and ratter.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Boilers, Dynamos and Engine and and Generating Plant at the Watson's Annexe Hotel at Apollo Bunder.

Suit No. 668 of 1909.
Raja Bahadur Narsingirjee
vs.
Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another.

Under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said orders, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 17th day of May, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following machinery at the hotel premises:—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 20 N. H.P., loco type multitubular.
1 alternative current Mordey's dynamo with exodic.
9 transformers, 1 high tension switch board.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 N.H.P., loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H.-P. engine with Silvertown compound dynamo of 104 volts and 174 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 N.H.P., loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co. 14 H.-P. engine with Silvertown compound dynamo, of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 tension switchboard for two dinamos and all accessories pertaining to the generation of electricity.
1 spare Armature for a Dynamo with comutator.
1 Double complete switchboard for the two above Dynamos.
Also pier glasses in frames.
The above machinery is now on view for inspection.

On SUNDAY the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Sapoorji Patel's bungalow, Marazbanabad Road, Andheri, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as sliding dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, writing tables, rich velvet upholstered English drawingroom suite, English chiphendale cabinets, palm stands, English made cane furniture, revolving office chairs, mirror door almiras, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables; marble top chest of drawers, teapoys, English Lady's and Gent's saddles, marble clock by Land and Blockley, rich Persian carpets, windproof table and bracket lamps, rich glassware, crockeryware, rich plateaware, ice box, garden roller, etc.

The property of O. H. Gross, Esq. and others.

Property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immovable property situate at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidass, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassum Dada and on account and at the risk of Fatmabai, widow of Ebrahimjee Jalalbhoy, Gulam Ali Ebrahimjee and Taherali Ebrahimjee the Mortgagor, and in pursuance to the power and by virtue of an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 5th day of February 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th May 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1887 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 320 and New No. 13802, and New Survey No. 353 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4029, 4030, 4031, 4032 and Street No. 216, 217, 218, 219, and bounded as follows, i.e. on or towards the East by the vacant piece of land belonging to Ragoonath Narain Khaire, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Public passage of Ghelabhoy Dulabhdas and on or towards the South by the vacant piece of Zamir Tittoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidass, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF Old Wood, old Iron, Iron Scraps, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods by order of the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

A large lot of old wood, old iron, iron scraps, grain sweepings, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash will be required at the time of sale and the balance and Government duty to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the date of sale as usual.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Trimbuck Pharasram Street (Kumbharwada, Null Bazar).

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 108 of 1910.
Naron Morar and another.....Plaintiffs
vs.
Hurgowind Morar and another...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in the above suit on the 28th day of February, 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Trimbuck Pharasram Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards on theresabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 459, New No. 13972, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 1/5537 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, Nos. 2334-2335 and Street No. 20A, and bounded on the East by the said Trimbuck Pharasram Street, on the West by the property of Shapurji Rustomji, on the North by the property of Rascolbhai Taherbhai and on the South by the property of Shivchand Malchand, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the said suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale (printed copies of which can be had from the Auctioneers), application may be made at the office of Messrs. Manchershah and Narmashankar, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1910.

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The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

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El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
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La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	8
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	4
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	" 50	6	4
Perfectos Extra	" 50	3	8
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	4	2
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
" " Neuberg & Co's	" 50	3	8
Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

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Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Dyojan Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyoue	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	235,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Re. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, Rs. 2-4 per thousand, and if printed on top, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT, on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 (rising to Rs. 300), to cable daily a correct forecast of the probable fixing price of London Bar Silver for the day. Apply to

S. BOSE,
35, Raja Rajballav's Street,
Bagbazar, P.O., Calcutta.

WANTED FOR THE AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

A SECRETARY, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month inclusive. Apply, stating qualifications and age, and forwarding copies of certificates which will not be returned, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Agra.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

GU

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 13.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 81 13-16unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs... 25·27 1-2+01
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·50+0·1-2
Bar Silver Spot..... ... ... 24 13/16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 13-16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 5-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...96 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 3-8+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 5/16+1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 7/8 + 1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8+1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 7-8+1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Sovereign to Bombay	...	£ 1,000
Gold to Bombay	... ...	£ 17,000
Gold to Calcutta ...	...	£ 1,000
Silver to Hongkong...	...	£ 4,000

MANCHESTER, May 13.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	14,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	250
Do. Day's Imports... ...	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand	steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-18 + 6
Egyptian F.G.F.	14 7/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	7·90 +7	7·86 +7	7·81 +8	7·56 +10	7·12 +11
Liverpool	O.-N. 6·91 +8	N.-D. 6·81 +7	D.-J. 6·79 +7	J.-F. 6·78 +7	

Liverpool market closed until Wednesday.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-4

NEW YORK, May 13.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 56,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 17,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent 50,000
Do. Exports to Japan 5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 502,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 312,000
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 9,000
Do. Last year 19,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. Exports to Continent 11,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

July	15·58+14
Do at New York	
Oct.	12·97—1

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·05+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 3-4+1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	54 — 1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/4+1-4
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 15·45+ 6
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·92 unchgd

LONDON, May 13.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Coconada C. I. F. London	... 5 3-4
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	... 5 7-8
G. Madras Western C. I. F. London	... 6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	5,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	60,000
Do. Actual Export	5,000
Do. Import of the Week	44,000
Do. Stock	656,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	700
Do. Indian Speculation ...	.....
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	3,500
Do. Indian Actual Export...	.....
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	10,000
Do. Indian Stock.	32,000
American Afloat	70,000
Indian Afloat	22,000
Cotton Stock in London	4,320 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	55 3/4
,, ,,	months, May-June.
,, ,,	Ports, Antwerp.
,, ,,	Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs ...	.....
Months—	
Buyers, etc.—No sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	... 34 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	& Buyers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	... 33 7-8
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs per cent ex-ship ..	... 42 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	... 41 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ...	... 38
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed Cawnpore Unchgd.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship	... 61
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-10 Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	...d 6 0

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 18 0
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

WOOL SALE.

Wool auction closed to-day steady with good business done, sold 30,000.

Vicanare first white	highest	... 10 1-2d.
Do. ,, ,,	lowest	... 9 1-2d.
Do. ordinary	highest	... 9d.
Do. ,,	lowest	... 8 1-2d
Gandahur first	highest	... 9 1-2d.
Do. ,,	lowest	... 8 3-4d.
Do. ordinary	highest	... 8 1-2d
Do. ,,	lowest	... 7 1-2d
Bicanere white	highest	... 8d
Do. ,,	lowest	... 7d

BOMBAY, May 14.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., and demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward ...	... 1s. 3 31/32d Aug. end.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 2-16d.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/16d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 170 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133
,, Shanghai ...	... 179
,, Japan ...	... 150 1/4

The market is flat.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 24 13-16 and New York also declined by 1-8 at 54 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-1-0 for the first settlement. London market had declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market "Quiet but steady." Our market opened with an easier tendency and there being few buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by an anna. There was a good demand for ready and about 75 to 100 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained dull in the absence of any demand and prices remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were with maintained. Arrivals are heavier every week.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	10	0
17 Penny ready	72	9	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
First Settlement	72	10	0
Second	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. Home prices remained unchanged and locally there being sellers prices declined by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Steady. Prices unchanged.

Wheat :—Quiet. There being less demand prices declined by half an anna.

Mowrasseed :—Firm. Demand for ready was moderate and prices advanced by half to one anna.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Poppyseed :—Quiet but steady. Demand was moderate and prices fluctuated a little.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 6 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 4 0

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 2
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 14
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 8 to 37 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 7 0
Maize	... ,, 20 to 21
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 55 to 55
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 45 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	,, 52 to 54
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	
Do. do do 85/15	,, 47 to 51
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	,, 45 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 46 to 47
Do. do, Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 47 to 49
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 45 to 46
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	... ,, 34 to 35
Hard Red...	... ,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed	— ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 13th May :—

Wheat	30,377 cwts
Linseed	14,356 ,,
Rapeseed	5,928 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,865 ,,
Poppyseed...	6,592 ,,
Groundnuts,.	1,130 ,,
Castorseed	5,454 ,,
Rice	14,208 ,,
Myrabollams.	3,714 ,,
Cottonseed	17,839 ,,
Mowrasseed	27 ,,
Gram	5,143 ,,
Joowar	..... ,,
Maize	..... ,,

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool was 7 to 11 points up and New York 10 up. Demand from exporters and mills being fairly good a good business was done and there was no change in prices for ready lots. Liverpool market being closed no telegram was received. There being sellers for forward lots of new crop the market was quiet. Business in the morning was done at Rs. 302 1-2, but there being more sellers than buyers the market closed at Rs. 301.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Bushahk	...Broach	...329-331
200	H Goculdas & Co...	do	... 331
100	do	...Ellichpur	... 294
100	do	...Wardha	... 293
200	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal	... 264
100	S J David	...Sawgin	... 331
100	Pitit Mills	...Ragalkot	... 316
200	Phœnix Mills	...Barsi	... 285
250	Gold Mohur Mill...	Morvi	... 307
100	Bombay Co	...Khandesh	... 287
200	Assar Mills	...Bengal	... 266
300	Laddum and Co	...Nimbora	... 283
200	Pitit Mills	...Sawgin	... 331

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	... 269
,,	Good	... 257
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	... 288
,,	Good	... 273
Sind Punjab	Fine	... 286
,,	Good	... 272
Khandesh	Fine	... 290
,,	Good	... 280
Amraoti	Fine	... 300
,,	Good	... 292
Akola Khangaum	Fine	... 300
,,	Good	... 282
Dhamangaon	Poolgaon Fine	... 305
,,	Good	... 287
Yeotmal	Fine	... 310
,,	Good	... 302
Nagpore	Fine	... 314
,,	Good	... 306
Wardha	Hinganghat Fine	... 316
,,	Good	... 308
Methia	Fine	... 290
,,	Good	... 280
Broach	Gin Fine	... 333
,,	Good	... 327
Sawginned	Fine	... 332 May
Coompta	Ginned	... 324 ,,
Westerns	,,	... 310 ,,

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 301	Mar.
Bengal F G	... 226	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 13th May :—

Khandeish	91	Bales.
Central India...	561	,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,276	,,
Berar	483	,,
Central Provinces	403	,,
Oomras...	2,814	,,
Dholera	1,035	,,
Broach...	1,886	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,677	,,
Westerns	86	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	221	,,
Rajputana	511	,,
Sind	.....	,,
Persian	.....	,,
Other sorts	.....	,,
Total ...	8,240	Bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 0	... 14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	... 14 6
Havre	14 6	... 15 0
Hull	13 6	.....
Liverpool	14 0	... 14 6
Marseilles	14 0	... 14 6
Genoa	14 0	... 14 6
London	14 6	.....
Hamburg	14 0	... 14 6
Trieste	15 6	... 16 6
Venice... ...	15 6	... 16 6
Open Ports ...	June & July	14 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	1lbs.	
	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs.55 6
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	Rs.45 2
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 6
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		,, 18 6
J ...		
G ...		
Georgshutte	...	,, 23 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 6
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,,47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, May 13.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	...	1,965	1,566
2 Boxes ...	...	1,665	27,879

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
39 Bars, ...	75,000	...	...
120 do ...	2,25,000	...	...
40 do ...	75,000	...	...
1 Box ...	...	21	...
1 Bundle ...	...	47	...
1 do ...	...	1,050	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	Salsette	London
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank ...	do	do
J H E Obadiah ...	do	Alexandria
Sundry Importers ...	do	Aden
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C Mandvi
Do ...	do	P Bunder

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 12th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	35	41,653
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	21	24,809

LONDON, May 14.

Holiday on Monday.
Consols 2 12 per cent.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-27—0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 99 + 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... .
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 7-8+1/16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 7/8+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 3-8 + 1/16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ...
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 5/16 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 7-8 unchgd

£ 130,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

MANCHESTER, May 14.

COTTON.

Cotton Delivery / Mid Uplands / G. O. C. / Liverpool — Liverpool Holiday.

NEW YORK, May 14.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Do. Last year	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent	1,000

Futures at New York ... Declined owing to favourable weather report and to commission house liquidation.

July	15·42—9
Do at New York	
Oct.	12·34—3

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·90—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	... 8 5-16—1-16
Demand Bills	... 4·87+1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 54 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 15 1-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	... July 15·44—1
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Oct 12·89—3

LONDON, May 14.

Cotton Stock in London ...	...	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply...	...	2,550,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian		285,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	...	2,680,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	57
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	months—May-June.
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata)	Buyers, Sellers, &c Done.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 61 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship.	... 43
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	... 41 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ...	... 38 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	... 34 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Port—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	... 33 7-8
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10-9 1-2 Value.

QUESTIONED by Mr. Harrison Broadley, M.P., whether, in view of the shortage of Army horses, in addition to the supply already to be obtained from the United Kingdom, he would consider the advisability of instituting a system of Government-owned horse ranches in Western Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Mr. Haldane states that there is at present no shortage in the supply of Army horses for peace requirements. The advisability of instituting a system such as that suggested has been under consideration, but the attendant expense and other difficulties have prevented any definite conclusion being arrived at.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR-RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 83, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th May, 1910, as compared with the statement of 3rd May, 1910 :—

Liabilities.	May 3. Rs.	a.	p.	May 10. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,78,40,546	5	1	2,03,05,843	10	10
Other Deposits, &c	17,62,43,896	15	7	17,54,68,757	1	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,10,857	14	1	8,10,845	9	3
Sundries	18,99,896	6	11	18,66,893	6	9
Rs ..	23,36,95,197	9	8	23,54,52,339	11	10

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,78,68,388	0	0	2,68,10,620	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,00,31,443	0	0	96,68,933	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,77,22,676	7	1	4,52,18,779	15	6
Bills discounted, &c	4,34,56,703	4	7	4,32,91,526	5	9
Balances with other Banks ...	3,38,07,668	8	10	3,29,04,198	4	11
Bullion	40,24,921	5	3	40,60,061	11	9
Dead Stock.....	.....			.....		
Stamps	21,93,988	2	10	21,88,570	11	9
Sundries	13,925	4	5	13,310	11	4
	1,15,485	10	9	80,620	0	7
	16,92,35,194	11	9	16,42,36,620	13	7
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,44,60,002	13	11	7,12,15,718	14	3
Cash, &c., at... Branches	.....			.....		
	23,36,95,197	9	8	23,54,52,339	11	10

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 21,28,812	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	3,36,486	Do.
Other Deposits	7,75,139	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	99,988	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,20,278	Decrease.
Loans	25,09,897	Do.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,65,177	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,03,470	Do.
Cash at Head Office	54,44,919	Increase.
Cash at Branches	13,10,797	Do.

Percentage 38·88.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—64 bales wool, J Kara ; 136 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rinaldo s—110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Yorkmoor s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, T Momraz ; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jetha and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, V Odhowji ; 87,000 cwts cottonseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Egypt s—313 cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjaji and Sons ; 175 cwts chutney, F Nowroji ; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Madrid s—6,250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.

Yorkmoor s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES

Elysia s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfuse and Co ; 314 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co ; 10,380 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—2,000 cwts linseed, T Momraz.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Calliope s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 200 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji and Co.

Irish Monarch s—1,650 cwts myrabollams, E Comeresy.

Tsuntenfels s—220 bales cottonfy, C Peraj and Co ; 52 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTVERP.

Colabs s—60 bales cotton waste, T Canji ; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,975 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey ; 200 bales cotton, C Perez and Co ; 385 bales cotton A Moritz and Co ; 172 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,300 cwts linseed and 922 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—24 1-2 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, J Mahomed ; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—335 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS Tata Sons and Co., writing from Liverpool, on April 26th, says:—

We confirm our letter of 19th instant since that date, the elements of uncertainty to which we then referred have become even more intense, and the only advice we can offer to our friends this week is:—

CAUTION.

On Wednesday last, the cotton world was thrown into a state of consternation by the failure of Knight Yancey and Co., a large firm of shippers in Alabama. They appear to have been in the habit of obtaining bills of lading with facsimils of the carrier's signature, before the cotton had actually been delivered to the carrier, these bills being attached to the drafts and sent forward to importers on this side and in many cases paid in good faith. As soon as the irregularity was noticed, pressure was brought to bear, and the firm being unable to secure cotton for their engagements, suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at dolls. 5,000,000, against assets dolls. 500,000, the heavy losses falling mainly on importers on this side of the Atlantic.

Great uneasiness prevails as to whether other Southern exporting firms may not also be unable to fulfil their engagements.

This bears out in a remarkable way the prediction of our Savannah friend, which we quoted in our market letter of 2nd November last :—"When Europe discovers number of interior shippers who cannot fulfil their contracts, expect panic," and demonstrates once again to spinners the value of covering their distant requirements in futures, instead of shipments, exchanging the futures for actual cotton when they have samples, and know the cotton has arrived on this side.

Another cause of uncertainty is the embittered struggle between opposing factions in the New York market, over the May position.

To morrow is the first notice day, and bears assert they can deliver more cotton than bulls can finance. A New York friend writes in this connection :—"There is not complete harmony in the bull camp, and Patten has not had it all his own way of late. Being long of wheat, short of maize, and long of cotton, he has for several days seen all three commodities move against him."

On the other hand, we had a cable last night stating that bears were losing heart, and covering at any price. Certainly the impending action of the U. S. Government, which has caused alarm in many quarters, does not seem to have disconcerted the bull leaders, who maintain emphatically that they will take up all the cotton tendered.

The wages struggle in Lancashire is assuming an acute phase. The employers have had a meeting, and decided unanimously that a 5 per cent. reduction was unjustifiable. The operatives have debated the question from their point of view and state with equal emphasis that a reduction is not called for and the development of the dispute is being followed with some anxiety.

Trade reports from Manchester are certainly hopeful, and the increased volume of business has enabled some mills to resume full time.

With regard to the Continent, our Mr. Hamelryk, Jr., who is at present in Germany, writes to us from Bremen:—"Spinners keep telephoning enquiries for prompt departure from Bremen this week. Even Italian spinners are buying f. o. w. Bremen, prompt delivery evidently they have no cotton to go on with. Business in spinning circles is bad, but the Rhenish and Westphalian spinners will not agree to the South German proposal of short time, so concerted action has fallen through. spinners have not bought any new crops yet." And we had the other day the following cable from Moscow:—"Large business, yarn and cloth, exceptionally good week."

We should like here to suggest to our spinner friends, seeing that yarns are at present cheaper than cotton, that they should not sell their yarns, but stock them, and sell futures instead. Sooner or later yarns must rise again to their normal relation to cotton, and spinners could secure this advance now by selling futures, covering in later when they can sell their yarns at a satisfactory margin over cotton.

As regards the new crop, weather conditions seem to have taken a turn for the worse. We have several cables from the South, all to the following effect :—"Snow, frost, unseasonable cold throughout belt. Weather unprecedented at this time of season. Widespread replanting necessary."

In conclusion, the intrinsic position of cotton remains immensely strong, but its strength is at present quite overshadowed by the factors to which we have referred, and until we can see more clearly, we can only advise caution.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has fluctuated wildly during the week, and to-day prices are so irregular that it is almost impossible to do justice to the orders received.

Our advices from Alexandria state that the contracts sold by speculators during the past week or two have passed into the hands of exporters, who have been free buyers at the decline, and we hear by cable that the idea of a May corner has not been abandoned, certain operators having agreed to take up about 80,000 cantars.

The statistical position is, of course, very strong. Our Alexandria friends write that, out of their stock, only about 100,000 cantars are not yet disposed of.

There is nothing new to report regarding weather conditions for the new crop, but in a report just issued by the Egyptian Survey Department, the fear is expressed that present high prices may tempt growers to deviate from the usual rotation, and give cotton an extra turn, thus jeopardising next year's yield.

This becomes

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
8,000 TONS.

THE above Vessel DUE TO SAIL hence to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES, on the 24th instant, has accommodation for a few more First Class Passengers.

She is fitted throughout with Electric Lights and Fans, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has a Refrigerator. Cuisine a speciality.

All Cabins are above the main deck.

For Fares and further particulars, apply to

BOMBAY :—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons' Agency,
(Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Ld.
KARACHI :—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W F Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marnack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.... Survey Street
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 14.

Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Austriana	2612	Harrison	W&A Graham & Co
Badri	1615	Collinson	G Jeewaji
Begonia	2346	Mathews	Andrew Yuel & Co
Calliope	2498	Knot	W & A Graham & Co
Calphnese	2306	Proctor	W&A Graham &Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Yuel & Co
Dunolly	2126	Davis	W & A Graham & Co
Rhelwolf	2814	Eidman	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2705	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Feradene	2244	Leighton	W&A Graham & Co
Ita'a	3401	Honeywood	M M & Co
Madura	1373	Sambrx	M M & Co
Negpa	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	B & A M Jeewanji
Naseri	911	Micre	Stream 12 5 B & P S N &Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Okara	3425	Love	M M & Co
Planet Mars	2328	Robertson	T Morrison & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Paterson	Captain
Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Captain
Sutherland	2377	Wallace	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Shifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd	W&A Graham & Co
Strathford	2811	Arnot	
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P& O S N & Co
Trowbridge	2380	Mrs	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2307	Catto	W & A Graham & Co
Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Des.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3134	Martin	Hull	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
B Trafferd Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24-5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Fakhri	2555	Revill	Stream	14-5	B& H S N & Co
D&E CressingtonCourt	2716	Baucham	Hull	25-5	W &A G &Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	18 5		Dunkirk J Finlay & Co
G Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Manchester	24-5	Sanday & Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson	Aden	17-5	B & P S N & Co
K Corinth	2369	Chadwick	Amsterdam	15 5	W & A Graham & Co
M Harpley	2565	Folster	Hull	18-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Uskmoor	2306	Evans	Port Said	20 5	W &A Graham & Co
O Dalemoor	2572	Brulen	Middlesbrough	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	21 5	W&A Graham & Co
Q Humayun	2155	Beard	Red Sea Port	14 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Averistan	1821	Choal	29-5		M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Achlibster	2820	Gatt	Dunkirk	15-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	16 5	Killick Nixon and Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	Hamburg	21 5	J Finlay & Co
6 D Balduino	2684	Ronchi	Genoa	15 5	F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gilhuber	Trieste	16 5	A L S N & Co
8 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	Hull	21-5	W &A Graham & Co
9 Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	20-5	N T Kaisha
10&11 Ischia	2481	Blsito	Shanghai	17 5	s R S N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	21 5	P & O S N & Co
15 Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	18 5	James Finlay & Co
16 Langdale	2515	Clarke	Cochin	14 5	Killick Nixon & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Mohamed	Mangalore	14-5	Bo S NCo Ld
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	Bnagar	11-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahadari	823	Fakeera	Karachi	14-5	Bo S N CoLd

M W D D

Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp		N F M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	16-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Itaura	McClellan	Rangoon, Apr 26
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Achlelister	Ealt	Dunkirk
	Feliciana	Falck	Calcutta
	Sudrie	Collinson	Puna
	D Balduino	Ranchi	Genoa
	Madura	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Sealda	Chidley	Calcutta
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden

The following vessel began to load on Saturday :—Steamer Itola for Calcutta.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
9	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
9	Clan Macnab	Coast
12	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
12	Mq Bacqueheim	Calcutta
12	Goldenfels	Middlesbro
12	Clan Forbes	Coast
13	Nawab	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Hongkong on the 14th instant for Singapore and Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th May.

420—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

421—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters to-day Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to attend.

Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

422—Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 17th instant. Bugle practice at this station at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,

AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's

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DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,

HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES,

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FOR SALE,
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

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TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE AND WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

If we cannot suit you no one else can.

No unnecessary and vexatious delays.

Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

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At Cheap Rates with
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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 16th May, 1910.

IMPRISONMENT AS A DETERRENT.

THE belief that imprisonment acts as a deterrent on criminals is strongly rebutted in an article in the *Hibbert Journal*, "Concerning Imprisonment," by one who pleaded guilty, to a criminal charge, was condemned to six years' imprisonment—reduced to four and a half, through good conduct—which he served in an Australian prison after he had spent three months in an English jail awaiting trial. He describes life in such places with a stolid frankness that is as convincing as it is depressing. To prove how far it is from reforming men, he shows that, of prisoners, only one-third at most are first offenders, while two-thirds have been convicted before, many of them repeatedly. The writer premises that none but those who have suffered it can know what imprisonment really is, "to convey information concerning a world of the dead, those who are or have been its citizens" are alone qualified to speak. He bluntly admits that he has "the first-hand knowledge" that fits him for the task, but adds if men and women could realise what the dreadful thing means they would free all prisoners by main force, put them at undepraving work and end the horrible system. As it is, however long a prisoner has to wait before his guilt is established, he is treated as guilty in all ways except in the matters of shaving, labour and dress. He is rapidly demoralised by the treatment he meets; his self-respect is sapped to such an extent that "possibilities of defence are weakened, neglected and often enough abandoned." Those with whom he has to associate are in habits and conversation "disgusting and pernicious." Every material with which the untried prisoner comes in contact is foul to a revolting degree. He is either locked up all day and all night in cells or herded with others in a yard. He may not earn money, has to adopt a servile attitude towards his jailors who brow-beat him until he is reduced to a condition in which he is "unfit to face the exigencies of his trial and defence."

Once this sufferer was sentenced "the circle of his abasement considerably enlarged." Handcuffed to another, he was taken off to the designated place of his detention and introduced to the hopeless degradation of the prison system with its garb, its labour, and its vile associations. If the sentence includes labour, the criminal is set at whatever work is the rule in the jail he is drafted to. He is one of a gang, controlled by a warder, "as irresponsible a despot as Kaiser or Tsar." No matter what the work, it will be "grinding, degrading, unsuitable, weakening, stupefying" Labour begins with day-light and hour after hour, day after day, year on year, the wretched man is at the same task, breaking stones, or filling, emptying and filling again barrows with stone or earth, and trundling them endlessly; the skin is scraped off fingers and thumb until they are raw, the fingers often burst from the weight in the barrows being too great, toes get smashed, varicose veins and many more serious injuries arise in the bodies of the prisoners, eyes are destroyed by fragments of stone, but it all matters little to anyone, and complaint is of less than no avail for brow-beating follows inability to come up to time, or to break the ordered measure of stone, solitary confinement on bread and water may be the outcome, with consequent loss of marks. Work over, the prisoner can scarcely crawl to his cell, and there he must sit until the hour when the rule permits him to unroll his hammock to take his uneasy rest. The cell is no better than a kennel; it is icy in winter, sweltering in summer, furniture scanty as can be, the bed-clothes scarcely afford any protection from cold, the shape of the hammock does not allow the prisoner to lie straight and the consequence is at first excruciating pains in the back and even at best the tenant gets no real rest from the moment of entry to the time of discharge. The food doled out is so nauseous that until his system is lowered to its use the man is made ill by swallowing it. The idea that he can be reformed by this treatment, by labour and by the still more highly valued influence of thirteen or fourteen hours of darkness is not as clear to the prisoner as it is to many a happy philanthropist outside. The dark hours in the cell this unfortunate describes as "the fearful nights wherein the hellish beleaguering of insanity" had to be repelled. The companionship of his fellows and the topics of their conversation evoke a horror he cannot forget. He declares imprisonment "furnishes the means of an education otherwise unattainable to many for the perpetuation of criminality," and he gives instances of pupils who graduated so well that the moment they were set free they started confidently on a still more startling career of crime founded on the lessons they had learned in prison.

There is a fallacy, born of successful whitewashing, scrubbing and polishing that a prison is a sanatorium. But truly the only persons who may benefit by detention there are dipsomaniacs. All others pass through phases of ill-health that undermine their constitutions. They lose the power of resistance to disease. Not one-tenth of those who are sick report themselves. They struggle on sooner than have their rations reduced and their credit-time stopped. To complain of bad food or unfair treatment only marks a prisoner out for extra punishment "when it is safe to lay it on." Before a man is long in prison "a quiet immeasurable contempt for legality and 'authorities' and 'regulations' and 'discipline' dominates and never leaves him." He has learned the bitter secrets of the prison-house. As for the jailers this writer calmly says that "all prison functionaries are depraved, according to the ratio of contact, by imprisonment. . . Once give a man unconditional power over his fellow and the brutalisation of the one becomes as complete as the brutalisation of the other." The suffering of those over whom he can tyrannise grows to be an enjoyment, he declares, though he does not state this by way of reproach, "as well reproach electricity for being electric." Men are not equipped by nature with faculties for holding offenders in thrall and consequently there is no off-set to the fiend that enters into them when given charge of helpless and condemned fellow-creatures. Madness, suicide and attempts at murder are more common in prison than people realise. Men grasp at any chance of escape, are caught and condemned to heavy punishments; they feel still further degraded and more hopeless, and will do anything to end their days of misery. This energetic condemner of the present prison system does not make any suggestion for a better way of deterring men from breaking the law, nor does he appear to recognise the necessity for removing from the scene of their temptations and depredations men who cannot or do not control the tendencies that make them prey on their neighbours. The prison system of the modern world has admittedly its very bad side, but no one has yet invented a workable substitute for it. When the Millennium dawns on an awakened world, the wicked may cease from troubling, judges, juries and jails may be abolished and the innocent and the virtuous may rest in peace.

AMERICAN DIVORCE.

IT is a notable fact that at the same time on both sides of the Atlantic, in England and in the United States so much attention is being given to divorce law reform. However, whereas in England there is a wide impression that divorce is too difficult, the cause of anxiety in America is the frequency and facility with which divorce is obtained. A report which was recently issued by the Census Bureau at Washington discloses a state of affairs which is most serious. In the census year 1900, this tells us—and divorces have increased a good deal in the last ten years—the proportion of divorces per 100,000 of the population was 73 compared with 38 in 1880. The divorce rate in the United States is higher than in any other country, except Japan, and it is officially declared that if the present rate of increase is allowed to continue, the proportion of divorces to marriages will soon be as high as one to twelve. This high figure has generally been ascribed to the ease with which divorce is obtainable in a few States only, where people from other States find little difficulty in qualifying themselves for their jurisdiction. However this report of the Census Bureau shows that an increase of divorce is common to almost the whole of the Union. Only in Connecticut and Utah has there been any decrease, and the proportion in South Dakota, the State which has been most notorious for its divorce facilities, has been exceeded in three of the States of New England.

The remedy for the excessive facility of divorce in America is being sought in two directions: (1) The passing of legislation to reduce the number of statutory causes in the States which have hitherto been too complaisant, and (2) the introduction of safe-guards against lax administration and other abuses of the existing laws. The summary of divorce laws published in the American year-books shows how great scope there is for reform in the former respect. In some States a marriage may be dissolved for desertion for so short a space of time as one year. In others habitual drunkenness for the same period is a sufficient cause. The codes of several States admit divorce for various single reasons, which open up a wide field for the generous interpretation of vague terms; not only "cruelty," but "gross neglect of duty," and "failure to provide," "public defamation of the other party," and "personal indignities rendering life burdensome." The State of Washington practically leaves the whole question to the discretion of the judges, for its recital of specific causes is followed by an "omnibus clause," which permits divorces for any other cause "deemed sufficient by the Court." The looseness with which the present laws are administered is in some parts of the country an even more scandalous evil. Cases are frequently reported where one party has secured a divorce without the other being made aware that proceedings were being taken.

The "reductio ad absurdum" is an incident which is recorded as having occurred at Chicago a few years ago, when a couple were divorced without the knowledge of either of them. The husband has been sent to gaol for some minor offence. During his absence certain officious friends of the wife brought her a paper to sign. She did so to oblige them, without understanding what it was about. After the husband had come back the discovery was made that this paper was an application for a divorce, and notice that the petition had been granted. The discovery was, of course, followed by a re-marriage at the earliest opportunity. In a great many States considerable progress has been made in the prevention of too loose or easy action by the Courts, while others have sought to deter applications for divorce. New York State, for instance, which grants divorce only for adultery has made adultery a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment and requires the Divorce-Court Judges to call the attention of District Attorneys to offences of the kind which are proved in their Courts. Elsewhere the re-marriage of divorced persons and especially the respondent has been prohibited for one or more years after the decree. The simplest way out of the difficulty would appear to be a uniform divorce law for all the States, but this, under the United States Constitution, Congress has no power to make. The possibility of an amendment of the Constitution for this purpose is regarded as beyond the range of practical politics and so every State can only be left to work out its own salvation.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

THE Duma has passed yet another measure which will have a most important influence on the progress of the Russian peasant from his old position of a being little better than the beasts of the field to that of a man and a member of a civilised nation. The Bill bears the name of the "Right to build on," and aims at bringing the rights of the peasantry more in accordance with those enjoyed by other classes of the nation. At present a peasant leasing a piece of land can only do so for a maximum of twelve years, and in many parts of Russia for not more than three years. To put up even the cheap wooden buildings beloved in Russia on land leased for so paltry a term is not a sound business transaction, for at the end of the term the owner of the land either enters into full possession of any buildings erected or can compel their removal, failing the continuance of the lease. As no limits are put by the existing law to the demands the land owner may please to make at the expiry of the lease one of two results necessarily follows. In the rural districts peasant enterprise is crushed, and in the small, in some cases even in considerable, townships the luckless builder upon short-lease land endeavours too often to balance his accounts by a timely fire. The wholesale conflagrations which not long ago destroyed about one-third of the town of Vilna were found to have been purposely caused by owners of buildings about to pass into the hands of an utterly unscrupulous landowner, with whose demands it was impossible to comply. As leases could not be renewed the only issue was to insure the buildings heavily and then have a fire. Fire-insurance companies in Russia cover these risks by charging a high rate and then re-insuring a goodly proportion of their risks at low rates abroad, finally making all good by resisting to the utmost all claims where the slightest suspicion exists or can be created. The new law adjusts more equally the rights of the land-owner and the owner of buildings erected on leased land, first by empowering leases for at least 36 years, and secondly by depriving the landowner of redress in cases where the demands are outrageously at variance with common fairness.

THE *Pioneer* understands Dr. Syed Ali Bilgrami has for the present taken up his residence at Dehra Dun, where he intends staying until the completion of his new work on the "Civilisations of India."

BY Their Excellencies' orders the Viceregal Lodge grounds at Simla will be thrown open to the public from 3 to 7 p. m. on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd May, to enable those who wish to do so to visit the gardens.

MR. C. C. SHERIDAN has been appointed Post-Master General, Punjab, in place of Mr. Harrison proceeding Home on six months' leave. Mr. Sheridan is the son of a former Post-Master General of the Punjab.

THE Chief Engineer of the Indus River Commission is of the opinion that the cut-off which was formed across the horse shoe curve and endangered the North Western Railway near Rohri during the last inundation season, has resulted in the Indus taking a course several miles from the dangerous spot, so that there should be no danger to the railway in this neighbourhood for many years to come. He also thinks that no danger is anticipated to railways at any other point.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

REBELLION IN ALBANIA.

Turkish Finance.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 30.

THE situation in Albania remains both grave and obscure. The total number of the insurgents is now estimated at 40,000, and their leaders are summoning to their aid the whole of the population, who are furnishing continual accessions of strength to the rebel ranks. The territory covered by the revolt comprises the whole of the region between the towns of Katchanik, Prizrend, Djakova, Ipek, Vutchetrino, Prishtina, and Ghilan. Happily for the Turks, the Albanian tribe called the Mirdites has remained neutral down to the present. This tribe is very numerous and warlike, and it was probably because he foresaw the danger that would arise if it, too, joined the insurrection that Shefket Turgut Pasha sent several battalions to Prizrend to hold the Mirdites in check in the event of their moving. If the occurrences which have happened since the beginning of April be considered, it will be seen that the rebellion commenced in the Plain of Larks (Kossovo-polje), between Vutchetrino and Prishtina, and thence extended to the south. The Albanians were evidently well aware that it would be very difficult to oppose the advance of the troops in the open plain, and they therefore pushed southward beyond Ferizovitch, where the Kossovo-polje terminates, and where the mountains and gorges most favourable to their purpose begin. This plan of theirs has succeeded, and by their occupation of Katchanik they have also been able to occupy the railway and to drive a a wedge in between the troops concentrated at Ferizovitch and those coming up from Uskub. Moreover, the seizure of this important pass renders it impossible for the troops engaged to the northward to receive fresh supplies of ammunition and provisions. To-day the situation may be summed up as one of great activity in the rival camps. In the case of the Turks a concentration of fresh troops is proceeding, while on their side the Albanians are busily organising a still more extensive rebellion. The troops are engaged around all the above mentioned towns, but the most important action is developing around Katchanik, for Shefket Turgut Pasha is anxious to deliver this town out of the hands of the 3,000 Albanians who hold it, and to re-establish communications between Uskub and Ferizovitch. Fifteen battalions of a total strength of 4,500 men, with several batteries of artillery, are operating in this direction. An ultimatum has been sent to the rebels calling on them to disperse; the ultimatum expires this evening, and if, as is anticipated, the insurgents fail to comply with it, the troops will advance to-morrow and a big battle is expected to take place. The column which was ambushed in the Pass of Tchernolova is said to have extricated itself, and would have been enabled to withdraw but for the fact that Albanians continued to occupy the heights. It is stated that in this engagement there was 1,000 killed and wounded on the two sides. Nevertheless, the troops will attack the pass unceasingly in order to restore communications between Ferizovitch and Prizrend. In the meantime the situation, which had previously appeared calm, at Liplian, north of Ferizovitch, and Ghilan, east of Ferizovitch, has become critical. Turgut Pasha started on Tuesday with a strong detachment for Liplian, but nothing has yet been heard of this force and its doings. From Chilan and Prechevo the appearance of large bodies of insurgents is notified. The Constantinople papers gives the following account of the occupation of the railway at Katchanik on Monday. The train that was stopped contained only fifteen passengers, among whom were three women. The Albanians compelled the signalman to display a red flag, and the train pulled up. The Albanians then made a search of the carriages, expecting to find some haversacks destined for the soldiers which were to have been forwarded from Uskub, but which, as a matter of precaution, had not been sent. The train was then allowed to proceed on its journey, out a couple of miles further on other Albanians opened fire on it, breaking the windows. The train stopped again, and the rebels made another search. The travellers were seized with panic, and the women fainted. The Albanians, however, tranquillised the frightened passengers, and offered them cigarettes, but they refused to permit the train to go on. Since then no other train has got through.

TURKISH NEW LOAN.

The debate on the Budget for 1910-11 opened on Saturday in the Chamber with an elaborate statement by the Minister of Finance, who spoke eloquently for two and a half hours. There was a full attendance, and the entire Cabinet was present. Djavid Bey began his speech with a sketch of the financial situation since the inauguration of the Constitutional regime. He explained that there had been an increase in the deficit, originally fixed at £T4,500,000 to £T6,800,000 in consequence of the events which succeeded the drawing up of the Estimates. The Minister intimated the Government's intention to float a loan, and though, in doing so, he did not name any specific figure, it being at present impossible to make an exact calculation, he mentioned that the amount would probably be less than the deficit. Further loans, he added, would be necessary for some years to come in order to cover ordinary expenses. The Minister declared that the last Budget had closed with a surplus of revenue of two millions over the estimates. He anticipated further satisfactory returns for the current years. He announced that a bill was in the course of preparation for presentation at the next session of Parliament dealing with the floating debt, which he estimated at about twenty millions, though he hoped to reduce it to fourteen millions. The Minister admitted that the results of the Government's activity were not sufficiently satisfactory. It had, however, accomplished an important work, namely, the reorganisation of the army, and had justified the military expenditure. Turning to the Navy, Djavid Bey alluded to the patriotic efforts of the Committee of National Defence and the public subscriptions which enabled the Government to acquire new units, though there was an increase of £T400,000 in the present estimates destined for the purchase of the vessels required to combat smuggling and to carry on coast surveillance. The reports of the crop prospects this year in all parts of the Empire foreshadowed an abundant harvest. The Minister referred to the negotiations opened with the Powers with a view to levying income-tax upon foreigners resident in Turkey as well as to the negotiations with reference to the 4 per cent. increase in the import duties. He alluded to the scheme for the reform of the monetary system which would be submitted to the opinion of European specialists before being introduced. In conclusion, Djavid Bey declared that he was more than optimistic with regard to the financial situation, which he considered the least of all the evils the country had suffered.

GRAND DUCHESS SERGIUS.

Depressed by the breakdown of the old order of things, the disappearance of ancient ethical boundaries, and the powerful antagonism of evil against good, some of the most generous spirits of Russia are taking refuge in a religious community for life. Among those are several female leaders of fashion and eminent representatives of the aristocracy, who withdraw from the tumult of the world, and devote their lives to the relief of human suffering. The latest accession to this devoted band of self-less workers is the Empress's sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was assassinated in Moscow five years ago. This lady, whose large charity of heart and fellow-feeling with human sorrow have endeared her to the population of Moscow, has founded in the former capital a religious community resembling the ancient deaconesses, and containing forty-five sisters, of whom seventeen have made solemn vows, the remainder being still novices.

On Sunday the Metropolitan Archbishop solemnly consecrated the Grand Duchess Abbess of the Convent of Martha and Mary. The Grand Duchess was attired in a habit of white with a cypress like cross on her breast, a wimple on her head, and over it a long veil. Having uttered a vow to govern the convent according to the laws of the Church to the close of her life, the Grand Duchess received the cross of an abbess. At the conclusion of the liturgy the private chaplain of the Grand Duchess, by order of the Emperor and Empress, blessed the new lady abbess in their Majesties' name with one of the most ancient Russian images existing. The Grand Duchess, having received Communion, was addressed by the Metropolitan Archbishop, who praised her for her courageous act of self-sacrifice which, he said, was worthy of early Christian times. During the service the Grand Duchess's sister, Princess Irene of Prussia, was present, as well as several representatives of the Russian nobility.

HUMILIATION OF FINLAND.

Russo-Finnish relations are becoming more tense, and the friends of both nation deplore in advance the mischievous consequences of the growing hostility. At this moment there is a scheme under consideration for putting the institution of Finnish pilots under the Marine Ministry. This is regarded by the Finns as a wanton humiliation. They have vainly besought the authorities to spare them this indignity. If the measure be adopted, there is good reason to anticipate a general strike of all the Finnish pilots, which must have a marked effect on the navigation of Finnish waters. There seems no doubt that the Finns will adopt this course if the Institution of Pilots becomes a department of the Marine Ministry. It looks as if, with the adoption of the Russo-Finnish Legislative Bill, the Russian State will have a terribly hard nut to crack. The Finns are an obstinate, dispassionate people and will endeavour to confine themselves to a policy of passive resistance. So long as they persevere in that they need fear nothing more than the practical consequences of the bill. If they allow themselves to be stung by enemies or urged by friends to active resistance, then they are ruined. Even isolated acts of violence will be visited by measures which would change very materially the political and perhaps the geographical boundaries of Finland. I am in a position to state that troops would at once march into the country, occupy certain strategical positions there, take possession of the railway lines, and generally behave as troops are accustomed to behave under such conditions. The contingents which would thus take action are already designated, so too are the positions they would occupy. In a word, the mobilisation plan is completed, everything is in readiness, not a single name remains to be added to the list, and if the order were issued to-morrow, it would be executed with astonishing promptitude.

GERMAN NAVAL POWER.

Apropos of Mr. Hirst's Glasgow address, Count Reventlow argues that Great Britain has more to gain than Germany from the adoption of the principle of the inviolability of private property at sea in a naval war. For, he says, Germany can, in case of need, feed herself from her own soil, and interference with the import of the raw materials of her industry would not to any great extent weaken her powers of resistence, while Great Britain is so largely dependent on foreign food that very slight losses would lead to a panic and a diminution of effective strength. The Count concludes: "Mr. Hirst is fundamentally wrong in assuming that the abolition of the right of private prize could occasion Germany to build a less strong fleet than that which she is now constructing on the basis of an establishment fixed by law. The grounds for this are that, even after the abolition of the right of capture, our importation and exportation would be interrupted by the transformation of the North Sea into a great battlefield. In order to prevent this, German sea power must be so strong that even for England a war would appear hopeless from the outset. Further, we are not building a fleet merely for the protection of commerce, but also for the attainment of a political freedom of movement which, as the past has shown, we urgently need. That is true for questions of Continental policy not less than for those of oversea policy, be they of a commercial or a colonial nature." This, at any rate, has a clear meaning, which is more than can be said of the usual empty apologetic phrases about "protection of coasts and commerce."

COUNTS ESTATES LOST BY MARRIAGE.

With the death of Count Karl zu Leiningen-Neudenau, at the age of 66, which took place on Saturday, at Lahr, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, one of the few surviving links with the fate of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian and Mexico has passed away; and with him has died the last male representative Neudenau (Hildesheim) branch of the mediatised house of Lemingen. The late Count, says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" on coming of age, entered the Mexican army on the advice of the late Councillor Schertzeniechner, who was then the Emperor Maximilian's secretary. At the fall of Queretaro, on May 15, 1867, having conducted the wounded General Miramon to the house of a physician, the latter treacherously revealed their whereabouts to the enemy, who took both of them prisoners and confined them in the former convent of the Capuchine nuns, at Querato. Count Leiningen succeeded in making his escape, and on the recommendation of Marshal Bazaine, whose acquaintance he had made in Mexico, he was admitted to the French Foreign Legion. Here his stay was a comparatively brief one, and at length, after many hardships, he returned to his native land. In the year 1869 Count Karl was judicially deprived of his succession to the entailed family estates, in which he was succeeded by his younger brother, Count Maximilian, owing to his marriage with Fraulein Magdalena Nold, of Mannheim, whom he had wedded in England, and whose lowly birth made her impossible as the wife of a member of a mediatised house. After years of hard struggles, social and financial, his first wife died, and, in 1902, he contracted a second marriage at Wiesbaden, where he lived for the greater part of his remaining years in comparative affluence and peace.

FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD.

TWENTY MONARCHS AND QUEENS TO ATTEND.

The Aga Khan's Costly Wreath.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

Stands and barricades for the funeral procession are being erected at Westminster and Paddington. Thousands of troops from the outlying districts will arrive in London on Thursday, when Hyde Park will become a great military camp.

Their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to-day. Most affectionate greetings were exchanged. Respectful crowds saluted the Royal party, who drove to Buckingham Palace. Immediately the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had viewed the body of the late King, the coffin was sealed. Queen Alexandra has decided to take part in Tuesday's procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, and also in that on Friday.

The Cape Government has proclaimed the 20th instant as a solemn fast day, and has cancelled the public welcome to Viscount Gladstone, and the celebrations of the inauguration of the Union on the 31st instant.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Constantinople telegrams state that a special mission will represent the Sultan at the Funeral of King Edward. The mission, which is headed by the heir to the throne has left for London. It received a farewell demonstration marked by extraordinary enthusiasm. Enormous crowds were present.

The Funeral will be attended by twenty ruling monarchs and queens.

Foreign monarchs have sent most expensive wreaths, some costing 150 guineas.

The Aga Khan has sent the most costly floral tribute obtainable. It contains a thousand lilies in addition to roses, orchids and lilies of the valley.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The "Gazette" states that King George hopes that solemn services will be held throughout the country at one o'clock of Friday, and that there will be the fullest possible local observances.

Owing to Queen Alexandra's unwillingness for the removal of the body to the Throne-room, the lying-in-state had been postponed from day to day until this afternoon, when the body was removed. The Throne-room has been converted into a chapel, an altar replacing the Throne.

In Tuesday's procession, the coffin will be placed on a gun-carriage, the King and foreign Sovereigns following on foot and the Queen driving. During the service Their Majesties will be grouped around the coffin. The Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate. The Service will be simple and will consist of selected prayers, the 23rd Psalm and a final hymn "O God our help in ages past." The catafalque and coffin will be draped with purple and the Crown and regalia will be placed upon the coffin. Huge candelabra will be lighted at each corner. One scheme of decoration will be generally adopted for the funeral, and will consist of Venetian masts covered with white, and the Union Jack at half-mast with laurel wreaths below.

It is announced that Their Majesties have heard with great satisfaction the intention of many employers to mitigate the hardships entailed by a cessation of the work on the 20th instant by paying their employes wages on that day.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Grenadiers to-day removed the body in the presence of the members of the Royal family and placed it beneath the catafalque. Four Grenadiers with reversed rifles began the vigil. They will be relieved every hour. Tall candles are burning at the corners of the bier.

CANADIAN TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Proposal from the United States.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that Mr. Knox has formally proposed to Canada that tariff negotiations shall be initiated at the earliest possible moment. The State Department does not doubt that Canada will accept the proposal.

CONGO FRONTIER CONFERENCE.

Protocol Signed.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Brussels telegrams state that the Congo Frontier Conference has signed the protocol.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Oxford University beat Kent by eight wickets at Oxford.

Yorkshire beat the M. C. C. by 63 runs at Lords.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire at Glossop by 128 runs.

Cambridge University beat Surrey at Cambridge by two wickets.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY DISASTER.

No Possibility of Rescue.

OUTCRY AGAINST SEALING THE MINE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

The conditions preclude the possibility that the entombed men at Whitehaven can have survived. The rescuers only advanced three hundred yards. Heartbreaking scenes were witnessed at the pit's mouth.

King George has telegraphed his heartfelt sorrow to the wives and families of the victims.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In view of the outcry against the sealing of the Whitehaven mine, Mr. Churchill has telegraphed to Whitehaven and consulted the Chief Inspector of Mines. He has replied that it is certain that no-one is alive, and an attempt to penetrate the sealed workings would be fruitless and would mean certain death to the rescue party.

Mr. Churchill says he appreciates the feelings of the miners and their courage and devotion, but he cannot sanction a further loss of life. He conveys sympathy to the bereaved families.

King George has given one hundred guineas and Queen Mary fifty guineas to the Whitehaven fund.

LATER.

A family of eight was wiped out by the Whitehaven disaster. One woman lost a husband, son and three brothers. The Mine will probably not be opened for three months. Eighty-eight of the entombed men were married.

MURDER OF BOUTROS PASHA.

Sentence of Death.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A Cairo telegram states that Wardani has been sentenced to death for the murder of Boutros Pasha.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg, in a statement of Russo-Japanese relations says, both nations have realised the expediency of a closer understanding. Political and economic interests have been strengthened by a tendency to rapprochement, but the road must first be cleared of disputes arising out of the war. These are of a trifling nature, except the capture of Russian hospital ships.

Statements that the immediate annexation of Korea is contemplated are misleading. When this occurs, it may be presumed that Japan's allies and friends will not suffer.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Informal Opening.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The gates of the Japanese Exhibition were opened to-day in glorious warm weather. There was no ceremony. The British and Japanese flags were flying at half-mast.

The scene presented a blaze of oriental splendour. The Exhibition is complete in every department, and includes four thousand private Japanese and British exhibitors.

ANOTHER LIBERAL M. P. UNSEATED.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, M.P., has been unseated in East Dorset on the ground of election expenses. Other charges were not sustained.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Maharajah Holkar had a private interview with Lord Morley at the India Office to-day.

SIR J. FRENCH'S CANADIAN TRIP.

LONDON, MAY 13.

General Sir John French has sailed for Canada to inspect the Dominion forces.

THE RAJENDRAPUR CASE.

All the Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 14.

In the Rajendrapur train dacoity case the jury after twenty minutes' consideration, returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty." The Judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused.

TERRIFIC STORM IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 14.

Last week a terrible storm passed over several parts of Travancore. Several tremendous trees fell down, and hundreds of buildings collapsed. There has been considerable loss of property, some people have been killed by the trees and by buildings falling upon them.

THE PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 14.

The "Frontier Advocate," a newspaper published at Dera Ismail Khan, has stopped publication as the security demanded by the Government could not be furnished.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN INDIA.

Government Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

A Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the Co-operative Credit Movement in India is published. It points out that development is much more rapid than was expected. The number of societies has increased from ninety thousand in 1906-07 to one hundred and eighty-four thousand in 1908-09, the capital from twenty-three lakhs to eighty lakhs, and the expenditure from twenty-nine lakhs to eighty-four lakhs. The Resolution continues as follows:—

"The expansion of business indicated by these figures is remarkable, but the reports from many provinces show that even more striking results would have been attained if the Registrars had been able to deal with all the applications for registrations received. In Madras, more than three hundred applications were pending disposal at the end of the year, and the Registrar of Burma reports that though the number of the societies had more than doubled during the year, many applications could not be dealt with, and the number of applications would have been even greater had they not been discouraged. Other provinces have experienced the same difficulty and the future of the movement is still dependent upon the successful solution of the two connected problems of finance and supervision. As regards the former, considerable progress was made during the year, though the aggregate capital of the societies increased largely, the amount of State aid remained almost stationary, and now represents only one-twelfth of the total capital. Loans from other sources, share capital, and deposits by members, on the other hand show a great increase, and the figures are not only a satisfactory indication of increasing confidence in the societies, but also indicate that they are beginning to find access to the outside money market.

"This latter fact is one of the most encouraging features of the year's work. In the Bank of Burma, Rangoon has undertaken to finance the societies. In Madras the same work is undertaken by two Central Banks established at Madras and Salem, respectively. In the United Provinces loans have been received from Joint Stock Banks and the amount of such loans increased considerably, while in Bengal an important advance in the solution of the question of finance was made by the institution of co-operative union combining some 50 societies. The Government of Bombay have submitted a scheme formulated by the Honourable Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas for the establishment of a Central Bank to finance Cooperative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency. The matter is still under consideration. But it is hoped that a decision will be arrived at before long.

"But the problem of supervision has not been finally solved. The limit of personal supervision by the Registrar has already been reached in almost all provinces, and until some satisfactory method of organising and combining the societies for the purpose of control has been devised, progress will be hampered and there will always be areas undeveloped, because the Registrar cannot give them the attention which they require. The question is bound up with that of finance, and the Government of India have already indicated their opinion that the most satisfactory solution will be found in the further extension of development in the cooperative principle by the organisation of societies as they increase in number, into local unions and the federation at a later stage of these local unions into central unions, the ideal to aim at being, that the union should not only finance their own societies, but also supervise them, and encourage the further growth of the movement in definite areas. The problem is being carefully studied in all provinces and while local conditions may necessitate difference of treatment in details, the general line of policy indicated above appears to be gaining in favour. These difficulties are inevitable in the early stages of the movement and the chief danger to be guarded against is, that in the desire to achieve a more rapid progress, measures may be taken that may not be for the best interest of the societies in the long run. An obvious method of providing supervision is to entrust local officers, as a part of their regular work, with the responsibility of controlling the societies within their jurisdiction, but the Government of India doubt whether formal measures on such lines are likely to be the most successful in the end. There is no objection to particular local officers, who are interested in the work, and who are well acquainted with the lines on which Co-operative Credit Societies should be managed, to undertaking the duty of supervision, but it is doubtful whether it is a sound policy to subject the societies to the ex-officio control of local officers as this must increase the tendency to officialise the movement. Pending the solution of the question of supervision, most Registrars have adopted a policy of consolidation rather than extension. This policy has the approval of the Government of India so long as the societies remain dependent on Government. For supervision and control, it is desirable that the attention of the Registrar and his staff should be concentrated on the development of promising areas where the movement has already established itself and from which it may be expected to spread naturally. It is as a general rule wiser to refrain from forming isolated societies in outlying districts beyond the reach of effective supervision. The Government of India note with interest that in Eastern Bengal and Assam an enquiry is to be made into the important question of the exorbitant rates of interest levied in that province.

"With one exception, the Government of India do not propose to issue orders on the recommendations of the Conference, and they will leave it to local Governments and Administrations to take such action on them as may be thought necessary. The only point they propose to take up separately is the amendment of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, and they have already addressed local Governments in regard to this question. The proceedings, however, have been read with much interest. They do not cover so wide a range of subjects as in some previous years, but the fact that clearer and more definite ideas are now held, as regards matters which formerly were the subject of discussion is to be welcomed as an indication that the experimental stage is being left behind. The proposals of the Registrars for the amendment of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act, which have been worked out with much care, will assist materially in the disposal of the subject, and the Government of India are also glad to notice that questions regarding the best method of enlisting aid, and regarding the organisation of productive and distributive societies, were discussed by the Conference. The value of non-official assistance has been fully established and there appears to be no doubt that the principle of cooperation will eventually as in other countries be extended to productive and distributive societies to the great benefit of the agricultural population."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

VIENNA POISONING CASE.

London, April 30.

Lieut. Hofrichter, the Austrian officer who was arrested some time ago for having forwarded through the post office to his brother officers packets of poison labelled "nerve cure," with the result that a colonel lost his life, has confessed that he attempted to poison ten officers of the Austrian General Staff.

In explaining his motive for the crime he states that he wished to create vacancies, in order that he might become a staff officer, and thus improve the position of his wife, whom he adored. In consequence of her previous assertion of her husband's innocence Frau Hofrichter has been minutely cross-examined, and has been detained in custody.

The confession has caused a profound sensation in Vienna.

Veto Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S BILL ISSUED.

London, April 30.

The Government's Parliamentary Bill, which follows the veto resolutions recently passed by the House of Lords, has been issued. The preamble to the measure foreshadows and ultimate second Chamber, established on a popular basis. The Bill provides that within a month of a money Bill being sent up by the House of Commons to the House of Lords the consent of the latter may be disposed with on the King's assent. The Speaker's certificate declaring that the measure is a money Bill is to accompany its presentation to the King. Bills other than finance Bills are similarly to become law if they are rejected three times by the Lords after passing the Commons in three successive sessions, not necessarily in the same Parliament. The maximum duration of Parliament is to be five years.

Boer and Briton.

At the opening of the Belfast-Leydenburg railway, in the Transvaal, yesterday, the Premier (Mr. Louis Botha) urged the people not to allow anyone to divide them in sections, but at the forthcoming Federal elections to support purely Forth Afghan ideals. The Transvaal Government had, he said, succeeded in establishing mutual co-operation between Briton and Boer.

The Belfast-Leydenburg railway was constructed entirely by white labour.

American Labour Trouble.

Recently 40,000 soft coal miners in Pennsyvania struck work. The strike has resulted in their receiving increased wages and other concessions.

Australian Defence.

Three men sent home from Australia by the R.M.S. Otranto to be trained for the war vessels now being constructed for the Commonwealth have proceeded to Portsmouth, where there will be placed in the torpedo, gunnery, and signalling classes immediately. Engineer-lieutenants Robertson and Barnes have joined the oil fuel course of instruction at Portsmouth.

During the Otranto's voyage from Australia the passengers subscribed £132 to purchase two shields for annual gunnery and torpedo competitions among the Australians under service conditions.

Tennis.

London, May 1.

Yesterday Doust and Poidevin (Australia) beat Gore and Roper-Barrett (England, holders) in the doubles' event in connection with the covered court championships. The scores were 6-3, 4-6, 7-5, 1-6, 8-6.

American Railways.

London, April 30.

Many American railway companies are increasing by from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. their freight rates on numerous commodities.

Association Football.

The members of the Newcastle United team, who won the British Association football final match, were accorded an ovation by 150,000 persons on their return home. The victorious players were given an official welcome, and they made a triumphal march through the city.

Aston Villa (53 points) and Liverpool (48 points) finished the season at the head of the Football League's list, while Chelsea and Bolton Wanderers finished last and second last respectively, and have in consequence been relegated to the second division. The leading and second top teams in the second division—Manchester City (54 points) and Oldham Athletic Club (53 points) have been promoted to the senior division.

S. S. Carpentaria safe.

The steamer Carpentaria, which broke her rudder-stock a few days ago during a voyage from Durban to Capetown, returned to Durban yesterday.

Johnson-Jeffries Fight.

London, May 1.

The "Observer" states that as a consequence of McCarthy's death in a fight at San Francisco an effort is being made to have the forthcoming Johnson-Jeffries match for the world's boxing championship declared illegal.

Anarchists in Russia.

Several unknown persons yesterday fatally shot a policeman on night duty in St. Petersburg. The victim of the tragedy was the policeman who arrested Voskressenski, the murderer of M. Karpoff, a Russian police inspector. The police have apprehended a retired colonel and two girl students in connection with the affair.

Fire in Ontario.

NINE LIVES LOST.

A fire broke out in Cornwall, a town in Ontario, yesterday, and caused the loss of nine lives, in addition to destroying property to the value of £50,000.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

Nand Lal Deogan, late Wheel Tax Inspector of the Agra Municipal Board, who was under trial for many days in the court of Mr. Muir, Joint Magistrate, for alleged misappropriation of Municipal funds, has been found guilty, and sentenced under two counts to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 100: the sentences of imprisonment to run concurrently. The prisoner is a son of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in these Provinces. He is likely to appeal to the Sessions Judge.

THE U. P. EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

An exhibit of sporting trophies is to be included in the programme of the United Provinces Exhibition. The aim of this section is to bring together good specimens of all such trophies as can be obtained in the United Provinces and to bring into evidence private collections of those which may have been already made. The section is to be connected with the Forestry Court, of which Mr. P. H. Clitterbuck is Director.

RETURNS made to the Bombay Port Trust show that during the year ending March 31st last the total cargo into railway wagons at the docks for transmission up-country was 73,526 tons of merchants' cargo compared with 59,296 tons for the previous year. Similarly 6,523 tons of Government stores were loaded, compared with 4,714 tons and 2,911 tons of railway stores compared with 16,212 tons. The quantity of grain and seeds railed into the docks for shipment during the same period was 1,29,598 tons compared with 83,632 tons. The profit to the trustees on this item was Rs. 2,183 compared with Rs. 1,102.

THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Official Notification.

THE following instructions regarding the measures to be adopted to prevent the spread of cholera among village communities are officially published:—

ORIGIN OF CHOLERA.

Cholera results from swallowing, with food or drink, minute organisms or germs, which, developing in the intestine, excrete a poison and give rise to the characteristic symptoms of the disease.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The germ of cholera does not naturally exist in articles of food or in water, but gains access to them through the agency of infected persons. These germs are found in large numbers in the stools of the cholera-stricken, and it is thus easy to understand how infection clings around a person sick with cholera. Beds, bedding and clothing become soiled with the evacuations. The floor around the bed, or on which a sick person lies, patient's own hands, and also the hands, feet and clothes of the attendant, are all liable to infection from the same sources. The patient infects everything he handles and vessels used by him may convey disease to other members of the family. The attendant who cooks food or draws water may carry infection to these articles.

Again, if evacuations of a patient are thrown carelessly outside the house, flies settle on the filth and returning to the house carry cholera germs to food and water which may be exposed.

There are thus manys ways in which infection is spread in a household, and by which cholera attacks one after another of a family.

But cholera also attacks several families at once in a village, and this is because the water in the well, tank or stream, has become infected and many persons drink the water. The evacuations of cholera-stricken, if thrown on to the ground, may get washed during the rainy season into any of these sources of water; dirty pots, soiled clothing washed in the tank or stream, or near a well, will foul the water, or dirty infected water pots used for drawing water will spread infection.

In one or other of this ways cholera germs get into the water used by the village; they multiply and give rise to a general outbreak.

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA—(A) IN A HOUSEHOLD.

Fortunately the cholera germ is a delicate organism, easily destroyed by heat and disinfectants. Disinfectants may not always be obtainable, but fire is always ready to hand. On the first appearance of cholera in the village, steps should be taken which will destroy germs and thus prevent their spread.

Cleanliness in the house and the removal of refuse and filth from the vicinity will help to keep away flies, and thus lessen the risk of the introduction of infection through their agency.

All water for the house should be boiled for 5 minutes and allowed to cool before use. This will kill any germs in the water.

Only freshly cooked food should be eaten. This also will lessen the risk of infection from flies, which readily settle on food left exposed.

Sweetmeats or other food exposed in shops, swarming with flies, should not be eaten.

Avoid eating raw vegetables, or unripe or over-ripe fruits, which are apt to cause diarrhœa, since diarrhœa predisposes to cholera.

Any symptoms of diarrhœa should receive prompt treatment.

(B) IN THE VILLAGE GENERALLY.

The above are measures which can be adopted in every household. In addition, there is an important preventive measure affecting a whole community in the disinfection of all sources of water by permanganate of potassium. This is a crystalline powder which, dissolved in water, colours it pink, the colour lasting for several hours. It is quite harmless to those using the water, but by destroying germs it prevents the spread of cholera. The permanganate should be used according to the printed directions. Bearing in mind the dangers of contaminated water, and the risk of infection being carried by flies, special efforts should be made to keep the village site clean: people should be urged to go outside the village site for natural purposes, and away from tanks or streams. Warning should also be issued against washing soiled clothes near wells, or in tanks or streams from which household water is drawn.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED IN AN INFECTED HOUSEHOLD.

On the first appearance of cholera the Patel of the village should send to the taluka head-quarters for cholera mixture, permanganate of potassium and phenyle.

The sick person should, as far as possible, be kept apart from the rest of the family.

All articles, such as bedding, clothing, drinking vessels and dishes for food, which are used by the patient, should remain in the sick room and be kept for his use only.

The evacuations should be received in an earthenware vessel, gumla or chatty, in which some phenyle is always to be kept, and should be buried, not thrown on the ground.

The floor around the sick person and under the bed should be washed once a day with phenyle solution.

A solution of phenyle should always be kept ready with which attendants should carefully wash their hands after each act of tending the sick. Cholera mixture for the patient and phenyle for making a disinfecting solution should be asked for from the Patel of the village.

The disinfecting solution is made by taking one part of the strong phenyle and adding to it 50 parts of water, when a thick milky liquid is obtained.

If phenyle or other disinfectant is not obtainable, the attendant should use all the more care in burying all evacuations and in washing the hands frequently with clean water, and wherever the floor around the sick person gets soiled, he should sprinkle hot wood ashes.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED AFTER THE DEATH OR RECOVERY OF A PATIENT.

Every article of bedding and clothing, the tapes or coir of the charpoy, the feeding and drinking vessels should be boiled for half an hour before allowing them to be washed, so as to destroy all germs. The floor and walls of the sick room should be washed down with phenyle solution before being smeared with cowdung or limewashed.

SUMMARY.

Cremation or burial of those dying of cholera should not be carried out near any source of water. Cremation should be most thorough, and burial at least 6 feet under ground.

Cholera results from swallowing living organisms with food or drink.

These organisms are easily killed by heat, and therefore freshly cooked hot food and boiled water can be safely used.

When cholera is prevalent, in an infected household insolation of the sick, strict cleanliness and the free use of phenyle by the attendance will best prevent cholera attacking other members of a family.

In an infected village, in addition to these precautions, disinfection of wells by potassium permanganate will check the outbreak.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE IN DISINFECTING WELLS, ETC.

Put two ounces of permanganate in the solid state into a dol or bucket that has been filled with water from the well about to be treated. Stir it up and pour the red solution thus produced into the well, leaving the portion of permanganate that is not yet dissolved at the bottom of the dol. Lower the dol into the well, fill it with water, draw it up, pour back the water as before. Repeat the process till all the permanganate has been dissolved. After half an hour draw up some of the water, and examine it. If a red colour is still presented, enough has been added. If the red colour has disappeared, then more permanganate should be added to the water in the well. In all cases enough permanganate should be added to produce a faint red colour lasting 24 hours.

If the water in the well is bad, more permanganate will be necessary. In such a case it will be found that the strong red colour at first produced slowly changes to brown, and then fades away. This is because permanganate and dirt destroy one another. Therefore more permanganate must be added in order to produce a lasting colour. If the water in the well is clean, a smaller quantity of permanganate will be found to be sufficient; from one to eight ounces of solid permanganate will be found to be sufficient for ordinary wells. If possible, the permanganate should be added at night in order to leave the wells undisturbed as long as possible. The water will be fit to drink on the following morning. If at this time the water as a red colour, it will have a slightly unpleasant taste, but it is perfectly harmless. If the inhabitants do not like the taste, they should be instructed to pump out the water until the colour vanishes.

THE KASAULI INSTITUTE.

Result of the Viceroy's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—On the occasion of the H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Kasauli in September last the lack of waiting-room accommodation in the Institute itself, the necessity for an extension of the laboratories, and for the provision of quarters for patients of all classes were brought to his notice by the President of the Committee of the Pasteur Institute in India, Honorary Surgeon-General Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service. His Excellency sanctioned the issue of an appeal to the public for funds for the provision of the extra accommodation required and for more generous support of the Institute by those public bodies which have not subscribed in the past. In response to this appeal a sum of nearly Rs. 46,000 has been obtained up to the present. Generous assistance has been forthcoming from many Princes. Her Highness the Maharani of Gwalior has subscribed. Rs. 12,000; His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, Rs. 10,000 and His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, Rs. 5,000. In addition the Rulers of Faridkote, Chamba, Cooch Behar and Patandi have given Rs. 500 each, and Kapurthala Rs. 1,000. Many district and local bodies, and Cantonment Committees and private individuals have sent donations or promised annual subscriptions. Among others the citizens of Ahmedabad subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,330 for the erection of quarters for Hindus in the Hotel, and Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh has given Rs. 3,000 in memory of his wife for quarters for Bengalis. The work of enlargement of the Institute as regards waiting rooms and laboratory extensions is now being commenced and the Hardwick and Grange estates been purchased and plans for the construction of a hostel are now under consideration. When completed, the comfort of patients will be materially improved, but the upkeep of the additional buildings will throw a permanent tax on the resources of the Institute which can only be met by continued support of the public. The number of patients who underwent a course of treatment at Kasauli last year was no less than 1,937, an increase of nearly 550 on the figure for 1908.

DISASTER IN THE PUNJAB.

Village Carried by an Avalanche.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 14.

A serious disaster occurred at Babusar in the Chelas district on May 10th on which date on account of the severe weather the people of the village were mostly confined to their houses. At about 4 p.m. an avalanche fell, burying 26 villagers and a large number of cattle, sheep and goats. Nine villagers were extricated alive and the dead bodies of the remainder were recovered. Half of the land is under 20 or 30 feet of snow land, no cultivation will be possible this year.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 14.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has written the following letter in reply to one asking for permission for a Hindu Deputation to wait upon him with regard to the Peshawar riots: "Mr. Merk regrets that he is unable to receive this deputation from the Punjab Province as he has left Peshawar on tour. I am to add that any representation which the residents of the city of Peshawar wish to make should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

BY GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, G.C.B., COMMANDING.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th May.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Staff.—Colonel A. B. Scott, D. S. O., Royal Field Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General and Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, *vice* Brigadier-General J. H. Poett, C.B., on leave and Brigadier-General J. M. S. Brunker, officiating in command of the Jhansi Brigade. Dated 1st May.

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major W. M. Southey, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mennie appointed Commandant, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 17th April.

Captain P. H. Dyke, *pro tem*—Double Company Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major W. M. Southey, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 17th April.

130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).—Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mennie, 2nd-in-Command, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Brevet-Colonel R. Southey vacated. Dated 17th April.

The following appointments are made:—

20th Deccan Horse.—Major J. L. Orr, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major H. H. Dunlop, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Dated 29th March.

Lieutenant W. J. Bovill, Double Company Officer 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be Squadron Officer to fill an existing vacany. Dated 18th April.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major W. J. W. Brackenbury, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. C. L. Waller granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 23rd March.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. W. Heffernan, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major R. W. A. Denne granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 16th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

Major-General Powell, Commanding the Jullunder Brigade, has been granted five and a half months' leave. Colonel Shackleton, South Lancashire Regiment, is to officiate in his absence.

DAY OF MOURNING IN INDIA.

All Business to be Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" is published:—

The Governor-General-in-Council announces that the funeral of his late Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, will take place on the 20th of May, 1910. The Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that all offices of Government throughout India be closed on that date and requests local Governments to notify that day under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 in form annexed. The Governor-General-in-Council trusts that all subjects of His Majesty will, as far as possible, abstain from doing business on that day of mourning.

A Memorial Service will be held at Christ Church, Simla, at twelve noon. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General accompanied by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Members of Governor-General's Council will attend the service. Admission to the Church will be by ticket which will be issued by the Chaplain of Simla. Full dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and review order by the Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear mourning dress. The "Last Post" will be sounded outside the Church at the conclusion of the Memorial Service and sixty-eight guns corresponding to the age of His late Majesty will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and at all the principal garrisons and stations in India, the last gun to be fired and flag to be dropped as sunset.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

We have received the following notification from the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and acting Archdeacon, Bombay:—

The Memorial Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral will be held on Friday, the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Application for tickets of admission to the Cathedral for this service should be sent in writing to the Senior Presidency Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.

All Ticket holders should be in their places before 6-20 p.m. as the church will be then thrown open to non-ticket holders, and all vacant seats will be allowed to be occupied.

MOFUSSIL MESSAGES.

LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The sad tidings of the sudden demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King and Emperor Edward VII, has caused the profoundest sorrow throughout this State.

Maharaj-Kumar Saheb Shri Ranjitsinh ji on receipt of orders from H. H. Sir Wakhatsinhji, who is in deep mourning at Bombay with his younger Prince, Shri Ragunathsinhji, issued orders for closing all the public offices and institutions for three days and town bazars for two days. All the officers and servants of the State were asked to be in mourning until further orders. Music of all sorts, both instrumental and vocal, was stopped in the Palace, in the town and even in the temples. Marriage rejoicings amongst the people were also postponed. Brahmins were sent to the temple of Shri Ambikaji and the Mahomedans were called upon to pray for the everlasting rest and peace to His Majesty's soul. Early in the morning a salute of 101 minute-guns was fired.

A meeting of the leading Sardars, Officers, Municipal members and the gentry of the town was held in the Durbar Hall at 5 p.m. when Yuvraj Shri Ranjitsinhji publicly declared his unbounded grief at this dire calamity. He was followed by Rao Bahadur Dewan Saheb, who expressed his sorrow in moving terms. This being over, all proceeded to the temple of the Ambaji Mata, and there sincerely prayed God for a blessing on His Majesty's departed soul.

Information having been received of the Proclamation as regards the succession of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, from the "Bombay Government Gazette," a salute of 101 guns was fired at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 14.

The sad event of the death of the King Emperor Edward VII, "the Peacemaker," was received here by all classes of people with feelings of profound sorrow; in every part of the State there is a gloom cast by the melancholy intelligence. The suddenness of the unwelcome tidings has intensified public grief. His Highness the Maharajah on hearing the lamentable news, issued a "Gazette Extraordinary" calling upon all his officers to put themselves into mourning, ordering officers and other public institutions to be closed for three days. All shops were closed by the merchants for three days. Flags at all ports were hoisted half-mast high, sixty-eight minute-guns were fired, and all other marks of respect in memory of the illustrious Emperor were shown. On Thursday evening a "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued late in the evening announcing the accession of King George to the Throne as Emperor of India. Flags were raised at mast head and one hundred and one guns were fired to announce the auspicious event.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

It is now settled that the State service in connection with the funeral of the late King-Emperor is to be held at Christ Church, Simla, on Friday, the 20th instant, at noon. The Viceroy and all officials will attend.

HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 14.

By an unfortunate mistake by a local reporter it was stated that in consequence of the slight indisposition of the Honourable the Resident, the Proclamation of King George's accession and H.M.'s Declaration were read by Mr. Glancy, the First Assistant Resident. There is not the slightest foundation for this statement as Sir Charles Bayley is in excellent health. The Proclamation and Declaration were read by the First Assistant Resident as Secretary to the Local Administration under the orders of the Government of India and in accordance with the procedure followed at all head-quarters in India.

NAINI TAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Ranikhet week, which is the social climax of the first half of the Naini Tal season, has been definitely abandoned.

YEOTMAL.

The members of the Social Club, Yeotmal, and the Residents of the Yeotmal town assembled in meeting held on the 8th and 9th instant, respectively, express their heartfelt grief and sincere sorrow for the unexpected, untimely and lamented death of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII, King and Emperor of India, following so shortly on the death of his revered Royal Mother Victoria the Good, and humbly express their deep condolence to the Royal Family.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants and residents of Malad, Goregaum and adjacent villages in Salsette was held under the presidency of Mr. Janardhan Gopal Solicitor, yesterday, at 5 p.m. at Malad in accordance with the circular issued by Messrs Venayek Ramchandra Laxmonjee, Janardhan Gopal and others. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(I) That the residents of Malad, Goregaum and adjacent villages have learnt with deep regret, the sudden and unexpected death of their beloved Sovereign Emperor Edward VII who by his personal qualities of head and heart had won the hearts of all his subjects and they hereby beg respectfully to express their profound sorrow at the sad event.

(II) That they further beg to express their heartfelt sympathy with the Queen-Mother Alexandra and the King-Emperor George V and other members of the Royal family in their sad bereavement.

(III) That the president be requested to forward the foregoing resolutions to H. E. Sir George S.

Clarke, Governor of Bombay, for favour of transmission to the Royal Family.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting of the Mahomedans was convened by the Chief Kazi of Bombay (Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghey, J. P.) at his office at the old Kazi Streets (Chakla) on Friday, at 8 p.m., to decide what steps should be taken to give effect to the expression of the general feeling of extreme sorrow and profound regret felt by the Mahomedans of Bombay at the sad demise of His Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

It was resolved to convene a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay on Friday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T., in the Muza-Sahad Hall, Grant Road, to the express profound regret felt by the Mahomedan community and to convey their sincere and heartfelt condolence to the Royal Family at the sad bereavement of their beloved and revered Sovereign. It was also resolved that out of respect to the memory of the late King, the Mahomedans should stop their business on that day and close the schools in different streets and observe the day as mourning.

The following gentlemen were present:—Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Kadwani, J. P.; Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, Pensioner Attache to the Viceroy, Khan Saheb Ahmed Dewjee, J. P.; Sayed Gulam Mahomed Refai; Messrs. Munshi Mahomed Hassan Maoba, J. P.; Sayed Moinuddin; Abdul Latif Jitekar; Moulvi Mahomed Yunif Khatkhatay; Abdulkadir Khatkhatay; Haji Ibrahim Jitekar; Abdur Rehman Jitekar; Abdul Gaffoor Desai, Mahomed Mian Khalil; Mahomed Ibrahim Haindadey and others.

PENDING NAVAL CHANGES.

British Strength in Far East to be Increased.

THE Portsmouth correspondent of the "Standard" writes on April 11:—It is understood that a vice-admiral will be appointed to command the First Division of the Home Fleet, virtually consisting of the "Dreadnought" battleship fleet. At present this comes directly under the control of Admiral Sir William May, who leads the First Division, besides being commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet as a whole. The appointment of a vice-admiral in charge of the division will free the admiral of a considerable amount of detail duty and add not a little to the tactical efficiency of the Fleet. It is understood that Sir William May will continue to fly his flag aboard the "Dreadnought," which will thus remain as the premier flagship, and that the "St. Vincent," now nearly completed for sea will become second, flagship flying the flag of the new vice-admiral of the First Division. The other change foreshadowed are in connection with the Mediterranean Fleet and the China Squadron. For some time past the latter has been a vice-admiral's command half a dozen cruisers being directly under control of the flag officer in charge of the Eastern Fleet besides a number of smaller vessels. It is understood however that as soon as the new "Dreadnoughts—St. Vincent" and Collingwood—commission and join the First Division of the Home Fleet the pre-Dreadnoughts—Lord Nelson and Agamemnon—will be despatched to the Mediterranean Fleet from which battleships Triumph and Swiftsure will be detached in order to proceed to Far Eastern waters to strengthen the China Command, this being the first step in the fulfilment of the proposal to increase once more the British naval strength in the Pacific.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

A Zimindar and His Tenants.

(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Collins, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Mr. Ameer Ali.

SRI RAJAH PARTHASARATHI APPA ROW V. CHEVENDRA VENKATA NARASAYYA AND OTHERS.

These were consolidated appeals from decrees of the High Court of Madras of Sept. 26, 1904, and Jan. 19, 1905. Mr. De Gruyther, K. C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown appeared for the appellant. The arguments in support of the appeal—there being no appearance on the other side—were heard last month when judgment was reserved. Mr. Ameer Ali, in now delivering their lordships' judgment, said:—On the whole their lordships were of opinion that the judgments and decrees of the High Court should be set aside and the cases sent back in order that they might be remitted to the proper court to determine, in accordance with the provisions of Clause (iii.), Section 11 of the Rent Recovery Act, the rates the plaintiff was entitled to receive, and their lordships would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly. In the circumstances, their lordships thought the appellant should bear his costs of these appeals. The costs in the lower courts would be in the discretion of the High Court.

TRANSVAAL BUDGET.

PRETORIA, April 12.—In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Hull, the Colonial Treasurer, introducing the Budget for the period July 1, 1909, to May 30, 1910, said that the year had shown the Transvaal's continued expansion in every way. The last Budget provided for a revenue of £5,251,000 and an expenditure of £5,044,060. The revised forecast gave £5,943,000 and 5,231,000 respectively. The increased revenue was due to the railways and Customs receipts. The imports for 1909 amounted to £17,011,000, compared with £14,154,000 in 1908, and the exports reached £34,132,000, compared with £33,324,000 in 1908. The diamond revenue yielded £335,000 and the gold profits tax £965,000.

SIR JOHN DICKSON-POYNDER, the new Governor of New Zealand, is expected to take the title of Baron Islington, in the county of Devon.

MAJOR P. H. FAWCETT, Captain T. T. Behrens, R.E., Dr. Colin F. Simpson, and five non-commissioned officers have been lent by the British Government to the Government of Bolivia for a period of three years to act as a Commission to delimit the frontier between that country and Peru.

THE New York State House of Assembly has defeated, by 74 votes to 66, the Federal Constitution amendment, sanctioning a Federal Income-tax, as recommended by President Taft. It was opposed by Governor Hughes, and defended by Mr. Root. It is thought unlikely that the requisite two-thirds majority of State Legislatures required for an amendment of the Federal Constitution will be secured without New York State.

UNREST IN EGYPT.

Revolutionary Plot Discovered.

BUYING ARMS FOR REVOLT.

THE Council of Ministers at Cairo has decided to dismiss Ali Murad Effendi, one of its engineers as being concerned in a secret society for the overturn of the existing regime in Egypt. This man, with two others, was accused of complicity in the murder of the Premier, and was discharged for lack of testimony. Papers of theirs which came into the possession of the authorities, however, supplied grave evidence of their connection with a revolutionary plot, and even showed that they were advising the buying of arms and ammunition for distribution among the natives. The "Egyptian Gazette" says:

There was both disappointment and relief when the decision (for dismissal) became known. The Nationalists were disappointed because they had become used to victory over the Government whenever they brought all their forces to work for a certain object. They thought they had completely cowed their rulers and that success in the case of the engineers was a foregone conclusion. But those who were on the side of common sense and order were greatly relieved to see that the Government had not completely effaced itself before the forces of revolution.

The plotting engineers were three. One of them, Ali Murad Effendi, was a permanent official of the Khedive's Government, the second was working under probation, and the third was a provision employe. The last two can, according to regulations, be dismissed on a more disapproval of their work or conduct by their chief, while the permanent official had certain rights and guarantees which required a higher authority to deal with him. As the Council of Ministers has now ordered the dismissal of this official, it follows as a matter of course that the other two members of Wardani's society will lose all chance of serving the Government of Egypt in future. They will have no rights of pension or compensation to claim after dismissal, but Ali Murad may bring an action against the Government for unlawful dismissal. People are even now talking of a judicial decision in his favour, and promising him several thousand pounds.

In their official decision the Ministers mention the fact that the plotting engineers, although acquitted in accordance with the articles of the criminal code, had worked against their own Government and pledged themselves to create political trouble. Their papers also proved that they were bent upon crime and the use of arms for the attainment of their ends. They were engaged in buying and smuggling them and distributing them among natives who were to be taught the use of the arms. Their papers also referred to poisons and explosives, and, indeed, to revolution in plain and decisive terms. The Ministers have recognised that those persons were secretly working for a revolution during the last few years. That the most active agents of this revolution should be the Government's own servants and the students of its higher schools is a fact which should be taken into the most careful consideration by the British authorities if they do not wish to make British prestige a myth and government in Egypt an impossibility without martial law.

The Council of Ministers has thus fully recognised the existence of the Secret Society of Mutual Brotherhood, whose object is to get rid of the Occupation even by force if necessary. Even Sir Edward Grey, therefore, ought to be aware of its existence, although he pleaded ignorance about it in the House of Commons a few days ago, says the "Egyptian Gazette."

MINISTERS' DECISION.

The following is a translation of the Ministerial order in regard to the three engineers:—

Whereas the accusation against the accused is not foreseen by the Penal Code, and in consequence they cannot come within the scope of justice, they are nevertheless not less responsible.

Whereas it has been proved that according to the inquiry and the papers communicated to the Council that the accused belonged to a society having for its aim to foment political troubles in the country, and that, according to the programme of this society, it would not recoil before any obstacles for the attainment of their ends, but would proceed even to violence and murder, as is shown by the letters seized in Ali Effendi Murad's house which advise in categorical and clear language the purchase of arms and their expedition to Egypt to be distributed among the members of the above society for the teaching of their manipulation, and for the manufacture of explosive and poisonous matter.

Whereas the Government has an equal right with all private persons to insist on irreproachable zeal and fidelity from all those who are in its service.

Whereas it is inadmissible that the Government continue to pay employes who not only work in opposition to it, but seek to create difficulties and disturb public security.

Whereas such conduct in officials is in formal contradiction to the engagement they make as a natural consequence to serve the Government zealously and honestly.

Whereas it is within the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department to give judgment directly on the case of the two engineers, one engaged provisionally and the other on trial.

Whereas the only case remaining to be examined by the Council of Ministers is that of Ali Effendi Murad.

For the above-mentioned reasons the Council decides his dismissal.

The native Press continues to write long articles on the Government's decision, which it considers very rigorous.

STUDENT CONSPIRATORS.

The crime of these engineers, adds the "Gazette," was also the crime of students in the higher schools. The inquiry into the murder of the late Prime Minister has proved that certain students of law and medicine were among the members of Wardani's society and three of these youths have been expelled from their schools. Efforts are being made now to make the Minister of Public Instruction modify this decision, as students dismissed in this way cannot be accepted in the Government's service, which is the ultimate aim of every youth in these schools. People have seen so many instances of this ill-timed mercy since the days of Denishwai that they hope to secure a change in favour of these young men ere long. It is possible that steps will be taken against one or two advocates who were also among Wardani's friends, and members of his society.

Al Mosyad states that the Sirdar is given his best attention to the complaints of the native officers in the Egyptian Army and is considering their grievances, which have been published in the native Press with a view to putting right what is found to be wrong with the Army.

A group of native officers have written to Al Garida to contradict the statement in the "Sudan Times" to the effect that a number of native officers intend to write to the Khedive and the Sirdar to express their satisfaction at the present condition of the Egyptian Army.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN LONDON.

The Prince and Princess at St. Paul's.

The festival of St. George was celebrated on Saturday, April 23, in all parts of the British Empire. In London, where the Red Cross flag was displayed on many public buildings, chief interest centred in the visit of the Prince of Wales now H. M. the King to St. Paul's Cathedral to attend the commemoration service of the Order of St. George of which his Royal Highness is Grand Master.

The Princess of Wales Queen Mary who wore a close-fitting costume of bluish-grey colour, was also present accompanied by her sons, Prince Edward and Prince Albert, both of whom wore cadet's uniform. About 300 Knights and Companions of the Order attended the service, and the scene within the cathedral was most brilliant. The west end of the cathedral, where the first portion of the service was held was a mass of colour formed by the scarlet uniforms of the military members of the Order. The brilliancy of the scene was however, pleasantly harmonised by the dark uniforms of the naval officers and the levee dress of the civil members. There was also a fair sprinkling of khaki uniforms. During the period of waiting for the Prince's arrival the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, played a programme of music. Among those present were Sir Evelyn Wood, Earl Carrington, General Sir C. Warren, Lord Cromer, Lord Alverstone, Lord Strathcona, Lord Malmer, Lord Lamington, the Earl of Leicester, the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Rawson, Lord Sanderson, Earl Beauchamp, Sir H. Trotter, Sir C. P. Lucas, Sir Somerset French (Agent-General tor Cape Colony), and Col. the Hon. J. Newton Moore (Prime Minister of Western Australia).

The Princess of Wales and the young Princes arrived shortly before his Royal Highness, and were conducted to seats near the choir. The Prince, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, arrived at stroke of room, and was received at the foot of the steps of the Great West Door of the cathedral by the officers of the Order—The Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery (Prelate), the Duke of Argyll (Chancellor), Sir Francis Hopwood (Secretary), Sir Montagu Ommanney (King-of-Arms), Sir Charles Lucas (Registrar), and Sir W. Baillie Hamilton (Officer at Arms).

THE REDMONDITE POLICY.

MR. T. M. Healy, M.P., in a letter to the Town Clerk of Kilkenny acknowledging a resolution protesting against the action of the Irish members who supported the Budget, writes:—"Now, having thrown down their arms, they (the Irish party) attempt, by getting up debates on stale events of the last century, to be fog the public and cover their misconduct. To expend Parliamentary opportunities on 'Parnellism and Crime' and repeated messes of twenty-three years ago as a device to obliterate the fiscal grievances of Ireland (not to mention the overlaying of the land question and Home Rule) is a shallow and futile proceeding. At the beginning of this session, who claims to have the sole carriage of the national movement, excluded from invitation to the meetings of the Irish party every man likely to expose or oppose the barren puerilities selected for gallery purposes. He composed the party to suit himself, and prefers a troupe of employees to a body of independent representatives whose experience would mould opinion, and whose views could be melted into the common stock.

In conclusion, Mr. Healy says:—"My advice would be to concentrate on finance as the essence and foundation of every effort to restore our native Legislature. The party which consists of the 'balance of power' should possess sufficient influence to bring about relief in the next Budget, since they have connived at the present one. Otherwise, the chief results of five years of Liberal government in Ireland will have been an abortive Councils Bill, a disastrous Budget, hash and jobbery of 'National' University, the strengthening of Trinity College, and the emplacement of the literary staff of the "Freeman's Journal" on the Consolidated Fund."

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

At Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated on an unusually large scale. The streets were richly decorated with flags, flowers, and festoons. Wreaths were sent from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, London, and Manchester, as well as from the public schools and colleges. Fifty national and Colonial flags were unfurled by Ambassadors and High Commissioners. The late King presented a Union Jack and the Prince of Wales King George sent the national flag of Wales. Shakespeare's tomb was decorated with a mass of flowers and wreaths, hundreds of bouquet being sent for this purpose. An address was delivered by the Rev. De Courcy Laffan, former headmaster of Stratford School. Other features on the programme of celebration were the performance of "Two Gentlemen of Verona" by Mr. Benson's company in the Memorial Theatre and a reception at the town hall. During the day the Shakespeare Club and the Memorial Association held their annual meetings, at which most satisfactory reports were presented. At the latter it was stated that the donor of £3,000 for a new play to be produced at this year's commemoration and won by an American authoress was Mr. Otho Stuart. The Shakespeare Festival will be continued until May 14. Thirty dramatic performances will take place in the theatre, mostly consisting of Shakespeare's plays, and there are also a number of other attractions provided.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BAG.

Much interest is being shown in the results of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting exploits in South Africa, especially in view of the fact that he has gracefully acknowledged his indebtedness to Great Britain for facilities in securing big game, by promising a gift to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A few specimens have been sent to London to be treated by a noted taxidermist, but beyond this nothing is known as to what the present will consist of. That it will be in keeping with the worldwide traditions of the Museum and a suitable souvenir of a very remarkable hunting adventure may be taken for granted.

From private communications sent to America by Mr. Roosevelt, it transpires that the specimens he has secured comprise 4,897 mammals, 4,000 birds, 2,000 reptiles and batrachians, and 500 fish. Apparently the ex-President has gone far to realise the full measure of his ambition. Mr. Selous, perhaps the most famous big game hunter in the world, who accompanied the party, set his mind on taking only the rare trophies but Mr. Roosevelt and his son were bent on getting specimens of both sexes of all the species of big game that could be secured. Ably conducted through the most prolific regions of wild animal life, they have had ample opportunity of carrying out their wishes.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S	15
G. P. M.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R.	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	849

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND.

THE Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. sends us the following list of subscriptions, which have been received by him:—

	Rs.
Amount previous acknowledged	256
B. H. M. R.	5
W. B. Reid	1
G. Leach	1
W. M. H.	1
E. C. Brooks	1
A. H. Gawthorne	2
P. Boyton Salts	1
J. Fradenfelder	3
J. J. Welch	10
H. E.	1
G. H. Hubbard	2
A. H. S. Aston	15
R. H. Fido	5
S. G. D.	2
D. L.	1
R. H. T. H.	1
W. Evans	2
W. Paterson	1
Baby	1
W. D. Gibbs	1
A. R. Wilkinson	2
S. C. West	1
H. C. W.	1
J. P. R.	5
F. Roberts	1
S. F. Barclay	2
A. Sympathiser	5
Watson's Annexe	8
Per Mr. Millard	5
Per B. H. M. R.	5
A Lady Friend	5
H. J. D.	2
Total Rs.	360

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Bohemia," May 16.

PASSENGERS proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia," on the 16th instant, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 on the 16th instant at 2 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfectant Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 16th instant at 12 noon sharp:—

Appia, Miss M
Atkinson, Mr A C
Bartels, Mr A.
Beck, Mr T
Below, von Baron
Bendien, Mr J G
Blenk, Mr W
Bolaffio, Mr A
Boas, Mrs H J
Bomonji Edulji Cassinath, Mr and family
Brown, Miss E M
Buckley, Mr and Mrs L D L
Budhraj, Mr R S
Clarke, Mrs L
Chepes, Mr S D
Condon, Miss
Condon, Miss
Curnetjee, Mr N J M
Dewji, Mr H A
Evans, Lt H L
Fernel, Mr J C
Finkelstein, Mr
Forbes, Mr B C
Falore, Mr R J
Fox, Mrs J K
Froerich, Mr
Gawden, Revd H E
Gibsen, Mr and Mrs L J D
Grand, Mrs G F
Gross, Mr H
Gulam Ahmed, Mr
Hannay, Mrs R
Harrison, Mr E H
Henderson, Mrs Percy
Horney, Mr N
Humbley, Miss L
Husain, Mr S
Kattenberg, Mr
Kohler, Mr F
Kracht, Mr W
Kruger, Mrs
Ludwig, Dr E
Maiden, Mr J
Mellish, Mrs
Mehra, Mr R R
Morrall, Mr E
Muir, Mr James
Norman, Col and Mrs W W
Pitcher, Capt D
Powell, Maj-Gen C H and Servant
Prenter, Mr and Mrs N H
Reeve, Mr R
Rikh Reja and Rani, 2 children and infant.
Roberts, Mrs M H Nurse and infant
Rommell, Mr M
Roschildt, Mr C
Rozenthal, Mr J W
Sanders Slater, Mr J
Schmid, Mr
Shanocog, Miss M
Souza de, Mr A
Spring, the Hon Mr F J E
Stuparich, Mr E
Tahourdin, Capt S M
Westropp, Mrs A Nurse and infant
Whittington, Miss
Zellweger, Mr U
Zimmer, Miss F

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	14	7	40 p.m.	15	30
Teheran	15	11	55 a.m.	...	29
Suez	15	1	50 p.m.	...	42

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted beyond Siamese frontier (14-5-10).

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the United States Senate directing the Attorney-General to make a thorough investigation into the charges of gambling in cotton on the cotton exchanges, especially of New York. Mr. Wickersham will at once accept this mandate, and will join this inquiry to the one he has already begun into the alleged cotton corner.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The rainfall has been somewhat heavier and more general in the Peninsula and Eastern Bengal and Assam, eight stations reporting half an inch or more. A fall of four inches is reported from Tavoy.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, scattered rain in the Peninsula a few falls in Lower Burma and the extreme north.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake which was apparently severe was recorded at Simla at thirteen hours fifty minutes yesterday from a great distance probably the Antipodes.

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The light scattered precipitation are reported from Eastern Bengal, Assam, and extreme North and South of the Peninsula, while moderate rain has occurred in Tenasserim. The chief amounts are:—Mergui had three inches; Tavoy, one; and Sonemarg, three quarters.

Forecast.—No important change of conditions. During the past week at Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zanzibar have been approximately normal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi, but equal to or below the average at the other stations. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations; night temperature is higher than usual except at Ambala and in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen slightly; the maximum is now in excess, but the minimum is still normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and contains the average amount of moisture at the other stations. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Indore and Veraval and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but is still normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·11" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderbad—Ahmednagar reports 0.15" of rain and Nizamabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in Hyderabad, and either equal to or below the average in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Several stations in the Peninsula report rainfall, the largest amounts being 0·35" at Bellary and 0·91" at Trichinopoly. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula and skies are now heavily clouded in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

A few showers are likely in Malabar and the Deccan.

Appended on Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations,	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (13th)	81·1	73·6	...	14·63
Jask	91·8	76·3	...	7·65
Muskat (13th)	96·3	84·1	...	2·69
Multan	108·3	82·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	97·9	70·4	0·08	9·79
Lahore	108·9	81·2	...	5·93
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	108·5	77·0	...	3·60
Delhi	109·7	83·2	...	3·06
Agra	109·5	82·5	...	2·05
Mainpuri	110·3	81·0	...	1·24
Jhansi	110·0	87·0	...	1·13
Cawnpore	110·0	84·0	...	1·43
Allahabad	111·0	81·0	...	1·63
Jacobabad	111·1	83·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·5	78·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	103·4	83·2	...	1·26
Jaipur	107·7	78·1	...	1·61
Kotah	111·0	84·1	...	0.97
Bhuj	101·6	75·6	...	?
Dwarka	86·3	78·2	...	0·56
Veraval	85·6	77·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	103·6	72·0	...	0·62
Jaavnagar Para	101·6	77·5	...	1·04
Surat	95·6	79·6	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	106·6	76·2	...	0·48
Deesa	105·8	73·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	106·0	79·8	...	0·23
Indore	103·1	77·1	0·02	0·10
Jubbulpore	107·3	79·3	...	1·67
Sangor	108·6	81·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	108·2	78·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	108·2	84·1	...	0·60
Akola	110·7	83·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	109·3	82·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	111·4	83·3	...	5·24
Chanda	112·0	84·0	...	0·03
Raipur	109·7	93·6	...	4·19
Bombay	90·3	80·9	...	...
Ratnagiri	88·5	78·2	0·11	0·11
Karwar	88·8	80·0	...	1·61
Malegaon	101·9	77·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	103·4	74·0	0·15	2·24
Poona	100·0	74·3	0·07	0·09
Sholapur	104·3	79·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	103·7	74·2	...	0·57
Belgaum	97·3	68·6	0·05	2·39
Aurangabad	104·2	78·2	...	1·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·4	77·2	0·11	0·35
Hyderabad	106·8	73·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	90·8	76·8	...	2·90
Calicut	88·8	76·6	0·02	15·38
Cochin	89·7	77·3	0·20	18·86
Colombo	86·0	76·0	0·38	23·08
Masulipatam	98·3	82·2	...	0·47
Bellary	103·0	70·8	0·85	4·18
Cuddapah	107·2	78·1	...	0·12
Madras	95·5	79·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	91·3	69·8	...	1·85
Coimbatore	97·4	73·3	...	4·21
Trichinopoly	104·1	76·3	0·91	9·95
Negapatam	101·0	78·0	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th May was 29·854 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F., will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LORD ROBERTS presided, on April 27, at the Royal United Service Institution over the forty-sixth annual general meeting of subscribers to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Bath. Lord Roberts bore testimony to the efficiency of the school as a place of good all-round education at a moderate cost for the daughters of Army Officers of the Royal Marines.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TUNIC.

We find it everywhere in these days, this graceful tunic, shewing itself on gowns of all descriptions, under different forms, and made in various materials. Even the simple little cotton frocks can frequently boast its charm, these frocks of such deceptive appearance, which look very often as though they should cost only a guinea or two, when as a matter of fact their price very often leaves no change at all out of a £10 note. In the case of gowns in soft white lawns and in pale-tinted zephyrs the tunics are very frequently carried out in materia which is elaborately embroidered by hand, and when that is so, they are seen to great advantage, worn over pleated underskirts, chemisettes, and long, close-fitting sleeves of a plain fabric, chosen, of course, in the same colour. Another pretty ides, which may be carried out equally well in washing fabrics, in cotton voile, or in the more-than-ever fashionable Shantung silk, is to have the gown arranged in pinafore style, with a tunic in the plain material, and an under-bodice and skirt in the same fabric, but spotted with white. To complete the costume, a smart little coat is sometimes provided, made in the plain material, with a collar, revers, and cuffs in the spotted fabric. A gown of this description looks particularly well with the pinafore tunic and the coat in plain Shantung silk in the natural shade of biscuit colour, while for the trimming of the coat and the whole of the underskirt a natural-coloured Shantung is used, spotted with white, and thus affording a most effective contrast to the plain material.

CHARMING EFFECTS IN AFTERNOON GOWNS.

In the case afternoon gowns, the employment of the tunic form of dress is even more general, and many charming effects are brought about by the arrangement of long graceful tunics in shot silk voile, and in those very delightful silk crepons, which are equally fascinating in plain colours and and with shot effects. Tunics which are carried out in materials of this kind look particularly well bordered with a hem of bright soft satin, chosen in the predominant colour seen in the shot material. Another very effective result is brought about by the introduction of Paisley-patterned satins and foulards, either as borders to outline the hem of the tunic, or in the shape of chemisettes and upper-sleeves the latter arranged to stop short at the elbow, where, they are met by under-sleeves made in the same material as the tunic and the underskirt. The tunics which have been designed for evening wear are of a most elaborate description, and may be seen in every variety of fabrics and colouring, from the comparatively simple over-robes in silk net or gauze, bordered with a hem of satin or a deep silk fringe to those wonderful creations which are carried out with an intricate trellis-work of silver and crystal, or possibly gold and diamond bugles, veiled with draperies of shot ninon de soie, and outlined with embroideries worked in soft floss silk, and glittering with tiny coloured jewels.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Ladies' Visiting Committee.

THE following Resolution of Government was published on Saturday:—

Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, dated 16th March 1910:—

"The Visiting Committee appointed to visit the hospital during February last brought before the General Committee at their meeting on the 7th instant a suggestion that a Ladies' Committee should be appointed to visit the female wards of the hospital, who should act as a Sub-Committee under and report to the General Visiting Committee.

"My Committee have considered the proposal and have instructed me to apply to Government to sanction the appointment of a Ladies' Sub-Committee for the purpose indicated, and to add that in the event of Government giving its sanction, the Committee will invite ladies to act.

"I have, therefore, the honour to request you to obtain the instructions of Government and to communicate them to me."

Letter from the Physician-in-charge, St. George's Hospital, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 76-M., dated 17th March 1910:—

"In forwarding the accompanying letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, I have the honour to state that I see no objection to the proposal provided that the Ladies' Sub-Committees act under the Nursing Association's Visiting Sub-Committees."

Memorandum from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, dated 4th April 1910:—

"Undersigned concurs in the remarks of the Physician-in-charge, St. George's Hospital, and recommends that a Ladies' Sub-Committee should be sanctioned."

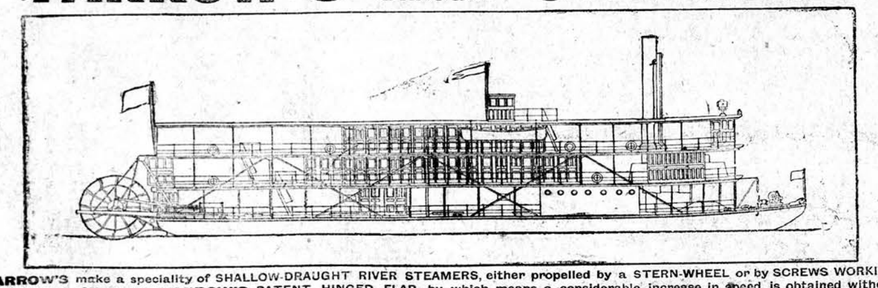
Resolution.—The proposal of the Nursing Association is approved on the understanding that the Ladies' Sub-Committees will be guided by the rules contained in Government Resolution No. 6106, dated 2nd November 1905, applicable to the Visiting Committee then sanctioned.

ACCIDENT TO ARMY DIRIGIBLE.

The experimental Army dirigible was seriously damaged at Farnborough on April 25 by the wind. Under the guidance of several officers of the Balloon Department, the airship was being towed from one shed to the other on the common, when a strong gust of wind caught it broadside on and drove it to earth in spite of the efforts of the men who were holding it. A large rent was made in the rubber envelope, the gas escaped, and caused a sudden collapse of the whole structure. The damage was confined to an extensive rupture of the envelope and the breaking of some stays. The men escaped injury.

It is notified that the Railway Board are prepared to fill three vacancies in the grade of probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent on Rs. 200 a month by selection from candidates in India of not more than twenty-two years of age, of good education and physique and of suitable social position whose applications are received by the 15th proximo. Applications from candidates already employed on Railways, State and Companies, will not be considered.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS:



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FOOTBALLER PRAISES CUTICURA

For Wounds and Use After the Game—Leg Kicked During Play and Would Not Heal—Maturated and Swelled to Thrice Its Usual Size.

CUTICURA CURED HIM WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

"My trouble arose through getting kicked on the football field. It was a very bad wound about three inches in length. I did not take much notice of it at first but about a week after it started getting very painful and swollen. I went to the doctors but after they had tried one thing and the other, I got tired of attending them, so I thought I would try to cure it myself. That was after about two months of their treatment. Well, I tried different ointments but all to no use. At last a friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies, so I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment from the chemist and in about five days the leg showed signs of improvement. The swelling went down and all the matter and stuff came out quite fast. I mention that my leg (it was across the shin I had the kick) was about three times its usual size. So I

BY THE WAY.

CONTROVERSIAL ANABOHY.

Mr. Balfour's speech to the trade unionists who have been studying life in Germany contained a welcome reference to the wildness of present controversial method. Tariff Reformers do not fear investigation of Tariff Reform. They have asked for it from others, they have undertaken it themselves. Throughout the controversy, however, their arguments have been met with quibbles, their appeals to facts by recourse to falsehoods. Mr. Balfour supposed it was inseparable from our way of conducting public controversy that, as the controversy gets hotter and hotter, as less and less instructed persons are forced to take a part in it, statements get wilder, and no attempt is made, at least with the less scrupulous portion of the controversialists to say anything which has the remotest semblance to the realities of fact. Yet, as Mr. Balfour remarked, it is quite unnecessary to adopt this method of clogging all the pathways of knowledge and muddying all the springs of controversy. We have pointed out before that such methods, being among the worst excesses of party warfare, lead to a stifling of truth on which the prosperity of the nation depends. They are a disgrace to a scientific age. Elsewhere we see some attempt to arrive at the facts which are in dispute. But here is nothing but wilful perversion, reiterated misstatement, and wilful closing of the eyes. This party of working men, like others who have preceded them to Germany, saw how little things as they are coalesce with things as they were represented to them by the criers of black bread and horseflesh. But, valuable as foreign travel may be, men should not be compelled to examine things on the spot to understand what is their obvious nature.

WIMBLEDON COMMON SCHEME.

The Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society has rendered the public good service of recent years. Three or four hundred attempts made to snatch bits of commons and village greens have been thwarted, by its efforts. Its present enterprise, to prevent mean streets being thrust between Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park, takes rank with the most beneficent of all its previous efforts, and commands corresponding support from Londoners. The spoiling of the view is one of the least objections to this invasion of the builder. By driving back the tide of houses and maintaining a broad, unbroken path from the Common to the Park an important lung of London will be preserved from contamination, a valuable area of land will be kept open for the manœuvres of the Territorial Army and the Boy Scouts, and only workers will be left in undisturbed possession of a priceless recreation ground, with enormous benefit to their health. This is the critical moment for securing these advantages. The price of the promised land is at present not exorbitant, only £250 an acre, and a sum of money that is easily raised to succour sufferers from Paris floods or Messina earthquakes will confer a great boon upon the south-west of London. Every subscription means the acquisition of some part of the coveted territory, and the very representative character and earnest mood of the Mansion House meeting is a proof of the acceptability of the small-est offering.

JUSTICE.

The case of Annie Connor is one for sociologists to read and digest. Annie Connor is seventy years of age. She was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment yesterday for shoplifting. Mr. Wallace, who passed this sentence at the London Sessions, said do nothing else. Those short-sighted judges who so sentenced Annie Connor to four months' imprisonment in 1854 had prevented him from inflicting a truly humane punishment. "I am happy to think," said Mr. Wallace, "that it would be impossible for sentences like those we have heard to be inflicted nowadays." For Annie Connor, sent to gaol for four months at the age of fourteen, learnt how to be a criminal. When she was first convicted there was a chance of rescuing her. It was ignored. In those days people had not learnt what is justice to a first offender. Afterwards the chance had gone. Annie Connor soon went to prison again, and of the fifty-six years that have passed since 1854 she has spent forty in prison. For this life lost, Justice—or what passed under the name—is directly to blame. "Had a helping hand been extended to her"—again one quotes Mr. Wallace—"her career might have been very different." Justice, what crimes are done in thy name!

A JUVENILE ESSAY.

A twelve-year-old literary critic in a school near Manchester has very concrete ideas of "what goes to make a good book." Here is his essay:—In a good book there must be a villain and a hero and some other characters. There must be some risky adventures and to please boys the hero must not be killed. It is a tale of the Polar regions where a ship is beset in the ice, the crew must not grumble but work their hardest and try to please the captain and be jolly. Then their must be some humorous person among them who will keep them from grumbling. Then they must gain the purpose for which they set out. The book from which I have took as a pattern is "the World of Ice." Then a great deal depends on what you think a good book, because a book which you value may be said to be rubbish by someone else. There is a great deal of difference in Authors, and some think one is the best while others like someone else. One of the best authors for boys is Ballantyne. He wrote "Martin Rattler."

EX-CABINET MINISTERS.

We seldom realise how completely an American Cabinet Minister may drop out of sight when once his term of office has expired. There is just now a case in point. The death has been reported from Portland, Oregon, of Mr. G. H. Williams, who was Attorney General for four years when General Grant was President. A leading daily paper in publishing the fact as a news item, adds this comment: "The Portland dispatches say that Mr. Williams was the last surviving member of President Grant's Cabinet, and this is doubtless based on statements made by Mr. Williams before his death. All at least of the better-known members of the Grant Cabinet have passed away, most of them years ago." Now the names of the twenty-four persons who sat in Grant's Cabinet at one time or other during his eight years' administration can easily be ascertained by reference to any American year-book. The uncertainty as to whether Mr. Williams was the last survivor is due solely to the difficulty of tracing what became of several of them after they went out of office.

AN INTERESTING VILLAGE.

Yazdikhast, the village near which the British Acting Consul at Shiraz is reported to have been attacked by tribesmen, is one of the curiosities of Persia. It is described by Professor Browne:—"Right across our path lay a mighty chasm, looking like the dry bed of some giant river of the past. In the middle of this stood what I can only describe as a long narrow island, with precipitous sides, the summit of which was crowned with tier upon tier of gray, flat-roofed dwellings, which even hung over the edge of the cliff, supported by beams and rafters. . . . At the upper (i.e., the western) end this island was almost joined to the northern edge of the chasm, the comparatively shallow depression which separated them being spanned by a drawbridge, by raising which all access to the town can be cut off. At all other points a sheer precipice, increasing in height towards the east, protects it from all possibility of invasion." Professor Browne was taken by some of the inhabitants to see the interior of the village. They crossed the drawbridge, and entered a dark passage, which, with occasional outlets into comparatively open spaces, traverses, or rather tunnels through, the whole village from west to east. This is the only street, for the rock is narrow, though long, and there is not room in most places for more than two houses side by side. As we advanced, the street, at first open above, became entirely covered over by houses, and the darkness was such that we could not see a yard ahead, and were only saved from continual collisions with other passengers by the cries of 'Ya Allah!' uttered by my companions to give warning of our approach. The houses are for the most part three or four stories high, and are entered by stairs communicating directly with the street. On the outer side they are furnished with platforms or balconies, one above the other, which overhang the cliff in a most perilous manner. . . . 'I should have thought,' said I to my guides, 'that these platforms would have been very dangerous to your children, for I observe that they are provided with no rail to prevent anyone from falling over.' 'They are dangerous,' was the quite unconcerned reply; hardly a year passes without two or three falling over and being killed.' 'I wonder the houses themselves don't fall,' I remarked. . . . 'They do,' replied the unmoved villagers; 'look here.' I turned my eyes in the direction indicated, and saw a dismal wreck hanging over the edge of the cliff."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ARTIFICIAL VANILLA.

The familiar flavouring known as vanilla is made from the fermented and dried seed pods of the vanilla orchis (vanilla planifolia) growing in Eastern Mexico. It is also prepared from other species of this genus, and is produced in Java, the Seychelles, and Reunion. The peculiar flavour and fragrance of vanilla is due to vanillin, which is chemically one of the aldehydes. After the pods have undergone a somewhat complicated process of curing, during which fermentation has taken place, they are found to be covered with an efflorescence of vanillin. This fragrant principle has also been found in raw sugar, and in benzoin. Owing to the high price of the article as prepared from the pods of the vanilla orchis, various methods of chemical preparation have been used.

HOW PREPARED.

Vanillin, for example, has been made from asafœtida. Tiemann and Maarmann, again, made it from coniferin, a glucoside occurring in various species of conifers. Then it was made from eugenol, a constituent of the oil of cloves. As a consequence of this artificial production the price fell to 16s. a pound in 1909. Recently another, and probably cheaper, method has been tried. A general method of building up the aromatic aldehydes, of which vanillin is one, was discovered by Guyot. And this has been successfully applied to the making of vanillin by Guyot and Gray.

HARDINESS OF THE CAMELLIA.

According to a note in "Country Life," the camellia, which is usually regarded as a greenhouse plant in England is really as hardy as the privet. At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society a group of flowers from plants grown in the open ground was exhibited. And it is pointed out that in the old gardens of this Society at Chiswick, now built over, there were camellias which had grown into large bushes, and stood many winters of exceptional severity. The fact that the camellia is a native of Japan and parts of China where the climate is similar to the English renders this suggested hardiness the more probable.

BOILER-PLATE ERODED BY STEAM.

A remarkable illustration of the erosive power of high pressure steam is given in "Vulcan," and reproduced in the current number of the "Engineer." The steam escaping at high pressure, and impinging against the iron plate, has eaten it away in a curious fashion. The eroded plate of which a figure is given is roughly circular in outline. The edge is scalloped, in a way which may be called inversely crenated, and with jagged fringes at the points. A considerable part of the surface is covered with radiating grooves.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

It seems to have happened in this way. Steam was led in a 2-in. pipe from the top of the boiler to a leg, where it was superheated, and then led back to the boiler. A small leak in the pipe allowed a fine jet of superheated steam to impinge on one of the boiler plates. This, aided perhaps by gritty particles and flue dust, gradually eroded the iron. The plate was worn through, and then the leakage revealed what had happened.

GEOLOGICAL APPLICATION.

This illustration of the erosive power of high-pressure steam has an interesting geological application. It may serve to suggest explanations of a great many phenomena connected with the igneous rocks, and the remarkable way in which they are intruded among the stratified. The channels by which the lava of volcanoes reaches the surface may have been eroded by high pressure steam and other gases from below. The diamond pipes of South Africa were doubtless so eroded. All the intrusions of molten matter from below into the overlying strata may have been preceded by erosion produced by high-pressure gas. And such erosions would naturally be followed by rising of the molten matter. A study of the earth's temperature renders it probable that at depths of over a hundred miles the materials of the earth's crust exist in the form of intensely hot and highly compressed gases. Any line of weakness in the earth's crust allowing a jet of this gas to escape might act in the manner of the steam jet escaping from the boiler pipe.

VIVIPAROUS FLY.

Many ichneumon flies deposit their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, where the larvæ are hatched and feed on the bodies of their hosts. In the Journal of the Queckett Microscopical Club, W. Wesche describes a fly which, by means of its ovipositor, introduces its living larvæ in a similar way. This is one of the Tachnid flies, which is viviparous, the eggs being hatched in the fly's body. Wesche has observed the same remarkable habit in six other species of fly.

THE BITTERN.

The nocturnal habits, shyness, and secretiveness of the bittern have made its name synonymous with desolation, or, at any rate, and more correctly, with solitude. And the mystery surrounding a wild creature so rarely seen is in the case of the bittern added to by the weird booming which is the call of the male bird in the pairing season. This booming comprises two syllables, and is produced by drawing in air, which when expelled produces the longer and louder one. The effect produced is described most commonly as resembling the deep toned bellowing of a bull heard at some distance, and seems scarcely possible to come from a bird which is considerably smaller than a heron. To hear the bittern booming at dusk in some lonely marsh makes one cease to wonder that the uncanny sound produced should have bred so many superstitions and conjectures of the origin. One common belief was that the bittern thrust its bill into a reed that served as a pipe, whilst another was that it produced the sound by blowing under water. So far as England is concerned, the bittern may be reckoned as practically extinct, it long having ceased to breed in that country, and in Scotland and Ireland, where, too, it was formerly common, it makes its appearance only as a straggler. It has been driven away largely by the draining and bringing under cultivation in the course of time of the fens and morasses which were its favourite haunts, wherein it used to breed regularly, especially in the Eastern Counties.

A KINSMAN OF THE HERON.

The differences of colouring and marking of plumage of the bittern and the heron are related to their different habits, for whilst the grey and black plumaged heron chooses to stand conspicuously in the open when fishing, relying on alertness of eye to detect approach, his shorter-legged kinsman, with its plumage of brown barred and splashed with darker markings, moves only with the utmost caution within the protecting areas of reads and rushes growing in some quarter of marsh, where he may remain undisturbed all day, coming out only after dusk. A very peculiar feature of the bittern is the heavy feathering of its neck, which obscures its contour, giving it the appearance of a short thick-necked bird, and to anyone to whom the falseness of this impression was previously unknown the vision of its neck appearing to elongate as it thrusts its head out is somewhat startling. Like the heron, it is by no means incapable of defending itself when attacked or wounded, not only with its sharp-edged and pointed bill, but with its legs and claws also, which latter it brings into action when lying on its back. In the days of hawking the bittern used, with the heron, to be flown at by falcons. Its habit when flown at is to ascend in spiral circles, endeavouring to keep above its enemy, and, according to an authority, "should this manœuvre fail, it then prepares for the descent of the hawk by setting its sharp bill perpendicularly upwards, upon which its impetuous antagonist frequently transfixes itself, or is so severely wounded as to be obliged to give up a second attack."

The Doctor Speaks.

A well-known and experienced physician recently said: "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."

Backache is painful, and for a person who works, a bad backache means inability to perform the daily tasks. And beyond this is the risk the Doctor spoke of—the danger of diseased kidneys through constant stiffness of the muscles of the back and the inflamed condition which produces the pain.

Cure that backache at once! Don't delay a single day—for you can cure it easily, quickly and cheaply by the use of Little's Oriental Balm, the sovereign remedy for aches and pains of all kinds.

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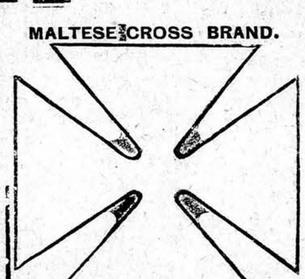

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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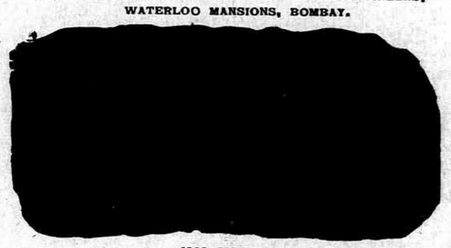

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